

# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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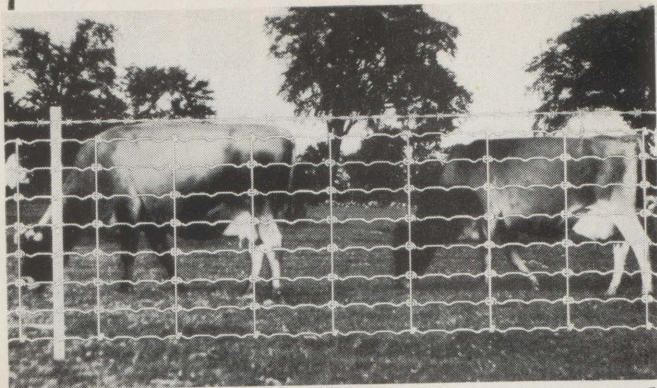


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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

Feed grain is scarce just now in Eastern Canada. Knowing that crops were abundant in the West last season everyone apparently assumed that this grain would be available in the East if and when wanted and no one made any move to assure this. Then heavy demands on the transportation systems and unprecedented weather conditions during the winter did nothing to improve the situation.

If shortages can occur in a good season like 1942, conditions are bound to be still worse in a bad crop year. This is not only a wartime problem — it is important in normal times as well.

Making sure a supply of feed grain should not be put off until the later winter months. It is unreasonable to expect that the price of livestock and livestock products can stand the cost of hauling feed grain by rail from Western to Eastern Canada. If the high cost of rail transportation must be added to the initial cost of feed, expansion of production of livestock in the East is bound to fall off, though the Federal assistance on transportation is a factor in bringing Eastern costs more in line with those of the West.

But cost is not the only point to consider. Another is availability. Expansion is not likely to take place in any line if raw materials are not available. *Feed grain should be brought east by boat in the early fall months, while the water routes are still open.*

Providing feed for livestock in districts that do not raise their own cannot be done at the last minute: it is a job that must be planned ahead. Here, it seems to us, is an opportunity for a special official to be appointed — a man whose business it would be to find out just what was likely to be needed for the coming season and where it could be secured, and who would see that the growers of feed and the prospective buyers could be brought together. This is a job which is essential under present conditions when increased livestock production is desperately needed, but which is necessary even in normal times. Without some such action expansion of production in Eastern Canada in the future will likely be no more gratifying than in the past season.

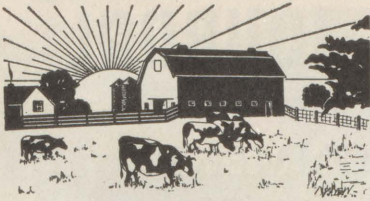
Take hogs as a case in point. During 1942 the number of hog carcasses graded in Quebec was 24% lower than in 1941. In Ontario the reduction was 13%. For the first six weeks of 1943 these two provinces together are down 22% as compared with 1942. Clearly there is need for all the encouragement towards expansion in this line that can be given.

## FARM MANPOWER

The national farm labour policy as announced at the end of February by the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, calls for the closest co-ordination of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, other Departments, and the co-operation of citizens in general in trying to relieve the farm manpower shortage. A survey is to be made of industries which may be able to release men for farm work; experienced workers now in other employment will be steered back into agriculture; authority will be used to direct into agriculture suitable married men who have been found unfit for military service. Students will be encouraged to spend their vacations on farms.

The Department of Agriculture at Quebec is compiling a list of farmers who will need men this summer, and is doing its best to find men to fill the jobs. If you need a hired man we would suggest that you communicate with Quebec at once so that the workers who may become available through the Ottawa policy may be placed where they are needed.





# AGRICULTURE

*Articles on problems of the farm*

## VICTORY GARDENS

by H. R. Murray

Who should have a garden? Everyone who has a piece of land, no matter how small, and who is prepared to follow through from planting to harvest. Let's not waste time and opportunity, money or seeds; all are very precious. The Dominion Government officials are emphasizing the fact that vegetables are an important item in the food supply and a larger production in 1943 of both fresh and canned products is essential. The armed forces must have food and a soldier eats more than he would in civilian life. Furthermore we have the added responsibility of supplying food to the invaded countries, the need of which will increase rapidly, as they become occupied by our armed forces. This is very likely to tax our commercial production to the utmost, so that everyone who can should attempt to produce as much as possible of his or her own supply.

What should we do about it? Decide now to plant a garden this spring and start now by putting the plan on paper. First, choose a good location, if there is any choice; second, choose the right kinds and varieties; third, purchase the right amount of seed to plant the right amount of each kind and variety chosen, at the same time providing for a surplus for canning and storing, and finally purchase the fertilizer. Prepare either for a small hotbed, or to purchase the early plants of cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, tomatoes, etc.

### Location

Whenever possible the garden should be near the house on a well drained sandy loam soil which has been fall plowed and which is reasonably free from weeds, especially the perennial sorts. It should not be nearer than 50 feet to tall trees and should not be shaded, especially before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The land should be well manured before plowing with about 1000 pounds of manure and 20 pounds of commercial fertilizer to every 1000 square feet of garden, or in other words the average small garden should have an application of a small load of manure and from 20 to 50 pounds of commercial fertilizer.

The size of the garden will depend to a large extent on the size of the family and the space available. In towns and villages the space is of course limited and the garden is planned to fit the area. In the country or on the farm the plan will be made and the required amount of ground allotted for it. In addition to the summer supply it is necessary to store for each person in the family from 2 to 3 bushels of potatoes, 5 heads of cabbage and at least 40

pounds of other vegetables. In addition one should can 20 quarts of tomatoes and 10 quarts of other vegetables for each person in the family.

### Preparation and Planning

Begin your garden work as early as possible. Thoroughly prepare the land by plowing and harrowing or spading and raking. Set all perennials such as rhubarb, asparagus, bush fruits, berries, etc., to one side where they will remain for several years. Parsnips, salsify and other long-season crops should be grouped together. All crops which occupy the land during the same period of time should be planted side by side. If only a limited amount of land is available, succession and intercropping may be carried on successfully. If possible, further arrange the vegetables according to the number of days required for maturity. If early-maturing crops are planted together, then this space can be used for second plantings after these early crops are removed. Tall plants should be planted to the rear of shorter plants.

The date of seeding will vary from year to year with different climatic conditions. The vegetable crop can be grouped into two main classes: hardy and tender crops. In the first group we find the beets, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, peas and spinach. In the second group we find the beans, corn, cucurbits, potatoes and tomatoes. The first group is planted usually as soon as the land can be worked in the spring and the second group when all danger of frost is past.

Make straight rows or drills, using a tightly drawn line and the point of a hoe, drop the seeds thinly, cover and firm the soil. In transplanting dig a small hole for the plant with a trowel so that the plant will be slightly deeper than it was in the seed row; firm the soil around the plant taking care not to damage the stem.

Often, when a good proportion of the seeds germinate, the seedlings are too thick for the proper development of the individual plant. Should this be the case remove some of the plants or thin, before they commence to crowd, so that the remaining plants may develop normally.

Throughout the summer keep the weeds under control by frequent cultivation and hoeings. Watering is not usually necessary. Control insects and diseases by spraying and dusting.

Harvest the crops when they are just mature. In hot weather maturity takes place very rapidly so watch the vegetables very carefully lest they pass their perfection before they are harvested. This is especially true of beans, sweet corn and peas.

*(For list of recommended varieties please turn to page 18)*



# THIS HARVEST IS FOR

*Him*

"HIS old chore jacket has been hanging there for a long time now. Just today I shook some chaff out of the pockets, and realized that he has been gone since harvest time last year.

"Some folks say, 'you have given a boy to your country... isn't that enough? How can you hope to carry on without his help? Without new machinery and all the other things you are called on to sacrifice in wartime?'

"I'll tell you how we feel about it. We are not giving the boys in our community to Uncle Sam for keeps. We want them back. And it seems to us the surest return ticket we could send them is the biggest bumper crop we ever grew. To be dead certain of saving it, we had our All-Crop Harvester completely reconditioned this winter. If we had waited until harvest time, we might have had a breakdown in the field that would have cost us the whole crop.

"It's mighty reassuring to see our All-Crop *Ready to Roll*... with its handsome Farm Commando emblem. I'll feel safe driving the tractor myself. It will help Dad out, and goodness knows it will be easier than cooking for a gang of threshers the way we used to."

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# Agricultural Price Control and Subsidies

by F. Shefrin

## (Part II)

This article briefly outlines the price and subsidy policy for the major agricultural products since September 1939.

The general principles of price control policy as first introduced have remained unchanged. It is the mechanics or techniques of price control that have been modified from time to time to ensure continuous production and equitable distribution.

Although the primary purpose of the price ceiling policy is to prevent prices from going into an inflationary spiral, there is a secondary purpose, that of providing guidance to production. Thus in the case of flaxseed, a maximum price has been set for the period covering the coming crop year at a level which it is anticipated will bring out the required amounts.

As regards lambs, the structure of seasonal maximum prices, as announced in October 1942, is designed to be permanent and will therefore give lamb feeders some guidance in anticipating prices so that they may plan their operations with a degree of security. Wool prices have been guaranteed for the duration of the war and one year after.

The same is true to a limited extent for beef and poultry where seasonal prices for a definite period have been announced in advance.

Then again minimum prices or "floors" have been set for a number of commodities, for example, wheat, barley, oats, rye, soybeans and butter. This in turn assures producers against serious financial losses.

From the very beginning of price ceiling control, allowances have been made for certain commodities for normal seasonal variations in prices. Fresh fruits and vegetables were among the first of agricultural products to be exempted from the price ceiling, as it was recognized that supplies would be impaired if rigid price ceilings were maintained.<sup>(1)</sup>

It was found necessary to make price adjustments for wholesale and retail prices of beef on a seasonal basis. The seasonal variations in beef cattle prices are due to the varying seasonal cost factors in the raising of beef, market requirements, and feeding practices. Maximum seasonal wholesale prices for beef were first established in June 1942, and revised in October 1942.

In the case of poultry the seasonal nature of production has been recognized. For each kind and class of poultry, two periods have been designated, one as a "packing period" and the other as a "deficiency period." The "packing period" is the part of the year when marketing of fresh poultry ordinarily exceeds the current demand and the surplus is placed in cold storage, while during the

"deficiency period" cold storage stocks are ordinarily withdrawn to supplement the supply.

The Board also recognized normal seasonal variations in the price of butter by establishing a schedule of maximum wholesale prices.

Furthermore, in order to make the price ceiling more effective, differentials have been established between the different grades or classes of beef, poultry, eggs and lamb. This step was taken when prices of lower grades rose to the maximum and accordingly were selling above the maximum for the grade.

Another modification in the price control setup was made when maximum wholesale prices were established by geographical regions as in the case of beef, lambs, poultry and eggs. These zone differentials are designed to maintain uniformity of supplies in all sections of Canada.

It will be noted throughout this story that the subsidy payment program is directly or indirectly tied up with all the price control measures, and therefore will, to some extent, be dealt with in this fashion.

The rapid expansion in output of livestock and live-stock products has necessitated formulation of policy to increase output and use of feeds and fodder. The feed policy program consists of: (a) payment of freight transportation, started on a modified basis in January 1941, broadened in October 1941 and to be continued indefinitely; (b) cash subsidies to encourage increased production of coarse grains in the Prairie Provinces; (c) fertilizer subventions, designed to divert the use of fertilizer to crops important to the war effort, mainly, pasture, grasses and fodder crop; (d) under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board — maintenance of price ceilings on feed products.

Cash subsidies are paid to farmers to maintain and increase production of bacon and cheese both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In 1941, the Dominion Government subsidized export prices of bacon to the extent of \$2.50 per hundredweight. The provinces of Eastern Canada have also been paying quality premiums. As an encouragement to increase production of cheese during the year 1941, the Dominion Government paid a bonus of 1.6 cents per pound on cheese exported to the United Kingdom. In addition the Dominion Government and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (in the case of Quebec payment ceased in December, 1942) are paying quality premiums and bonuses.

Milk, concentrated milk products and butter are also among the farm products for which farmers receive cash subsidies. Here the subsidy has a dual purpose of encouraging increased production and bringing about a balanced supply of the principal dairy products, butter, cheese, fluid

(1) There have been exceptions to the above exemption as in the case of potatoes and onions. Specific ceilings were imposed when it was felt that the price rise was too great.





# Think What Power Hath Done



Only one thing keeps this scene from being a picture of your wife, your mother, your daughter. It is not a matter of time, for women still are working like this where the original photograph was taken. It is not a difference in land, for this European field is level, with soil much like that in many sections of this country.

The difference between this farm and those you know is **POWER**. Where earth is turned by human muscle, much or most of the muscle is woman's. Where clumsy one-piece wooden plows prevail, travelers tell of the wife teamed with the ox to pull the plow. Wherever farm work is done the hard way, women and children have to help with it. All the alleged evils of child labor in agriculture are found only in operations not yet done with Power and the implements or machines to apply it.

Every form of Power has brought its phase of freedom to the farm family. Waterwheels set woman free from grinding flour with mortar and pestle.

Tread and sweep powers enabled animals to drive threshers, freed whole families from the flail. Steam power made possible the self-feeder and wind-stacker, did away with dirty drudgery in threshing. Finally came the tractor to lighten labor in field, at farmstead, and even on highway.

## Manpower Multiplied

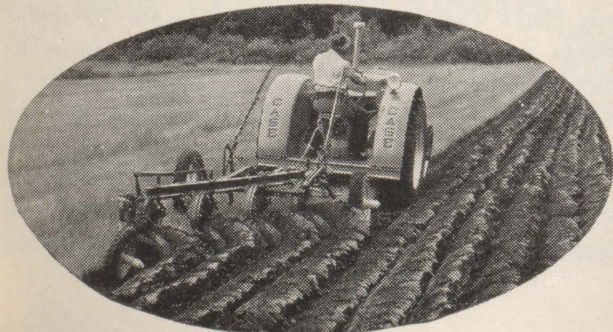
In the time it took to grow and harvest an acre of corn 25 years ago, a man now takes care of two acres. While he produced an acre of soybeans then, he produces over three acres now; with wheat, nearly four acres. These are actual, average results on the same farms, revealed by figures from University of Illinois farm management records.

The difference is that 25 years ago these farms had no tractors; now they have tractors, tractor planters and cultivators, combines and corn pickers. In future farming, power and machinery will multiply man-capacity still more. Already, in Iowa

experiments, corn has been grown and harvested with less than three minutes of man-time per bushel.

Not only did Power bring freedom to the farmer. It was freedom which brought him Power. All the glorious advance of agriculture by the application of Power is fruit of the freedoms which we fight to preserve . . . freedom of thought, of education, of employment, of enterprise. And because the way of free enterprise gave them Power and the machines with which it works, one family on the farm now feeds several other families, furnishes fiber for most of their clothing, and creates a huge surplus for export to foreign lands.

In time of peace those other people are free to provide plumbing and pianos, education and all the material blessings in the New World way of life. In time of war, farm machinery frees men to make weapons and to wield them in the defense of all the freedoms of all the people. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ontario.



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# CASE



# HOTBEDS AND COLDFRAMES

by H. R. Murray

Plant growing structures are necessary for all growers of vegetable and flowering plants. In all parts of Canada it is necessary to sow the seed of certain long-season crops, such as early tomatoes, eggplants, peppers and early celery, as well as most annual flowers under glass, so that well-developed plants may be available for setting outside as soon as all danger of frost is past. Also the maturity of such crops as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, early beets, cucumbers, melons, etc., may be considerably advanced, so that higher market prices may be received.

For many years manure-heated hotbeds have been used for starting plants in the early spring, but due to the increasing scarcity of horse manure together with the labour involved in handling, the use of artificial heat from other sources is becoming increasingly popular. Many different types of structure may be used, but although no two might be identical in make up, the principles involved are the same. The grower should make use of all the materials he can find, and if he is at all handy he can quite often save money by doing this, instead of purchasing the frames.

Every one undertaking the growing of early plants should appreciate that it is an art, and that proficiency in the art can only be acquired by experience. Growers should not be discouraged if they do not have success the first year, but should try to profit by their mistakes, so that experience may be a profitable teacher. However, if directions are carefully followed, there is little chance of absolute failure.

## Location of Frames

In locating the frames, careful attention should be given to drainage, slope, windbreaks, nearness to the house, and water supply.

**Drainage.** In the springtime when snow is melting it is sometimes very difficult to handle frames if the water does not quickly drain away. This is especially true if permanent electric hotbeds have been installed, or if pits have been dug for the manure-heated beds. Quite often large growers tile (underdrain) the areas as well as provide surface drainage before they establish their frames.

**Slope.** A gentle slope toward the south or southeast not only assists in drainage but also gives a better light relationship, and in the early spring, light may be one of the most important factors in producing healthy, sturdy plants.

**Windbreaks.** Some form of windbreak should be present, either naturally or erected, on the north and northwest sides of the layout of the frames. This may consist of coniferous trees, hedges, board fences, or even corn stalks piled along the fence. These afford protection to the frames from cold winds or snow drifting, and for the workmen when they are seeding and transplanting, as well as making frame ventilation easier.

**Proximity to Building.** The frames will require at all times careful attention; so it is very desirable to locate as near to the building as possible. If the distance is very great,



the attitude, "I think they will do," will be taken when the frames really should be visited.

**Water Supply.** Large quantities of water are needed at all times, so provision should be made for an adequate supply.

## Size and Number of Frames Necessary

One does not require many frames to start a large number of plants. One flat (seed box) 2½" x 12" x 18" is of sufficient size to start 1000 tomato, cabbage or pepper plants, 3000 celery and most small annual flowers, and 800 lettuce plants. For transplanting, the number of sash required may be calculated. In planning, over-estimate by from 10 to 20 percent rather than under-estimate. This gives one the opportunity of selecting the best plants.

### Average Number of Seedlings Under One Sash Standard 3' x 6'

| Average of 10 plants per inch of row |                |  |               |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| In rows                              | 2 inches apart |  | 11,900 plants |
| " "                                  | 3 " "          |  | 7,700 "       |
| " "                                  | 4 " "          |  | 5,600 "       |
| " "                                  | 5 " "          |  | 4,200 "       |
| " "                                  | 6 " "          |  | 3,500 "       |

### Average Number of Transplanted or Spotted Plants Under One Sash (Standard 3' x 6')

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 x 1 inch apart   | 2,485 plants |
| 2 x 2 inches apart | 1,190 "      |
| 3 x 3 " "          | 759 "        |
| 4 x 4 " "          | 186 "        |
| 5 x 5 " "          | 78 "         |
| 6 x 6 " "          | 55 "         |

Early in the year heat is applied to all frames for the purpose of germinating seed and growing the plants, as well as protecting against cold and frost both tender and hardy plants when they are young. Heat may be applied through various sources, but the most common at the present is from fermenting manure. Hotbeds differ from heated cold frames in that heat for hotbeds is delivered from under the soil, whereas the heat for heated cold frames is supplied above the ground. The ordinary cold frame does not have any heating system, and therefore has no

(Continued on page 24)



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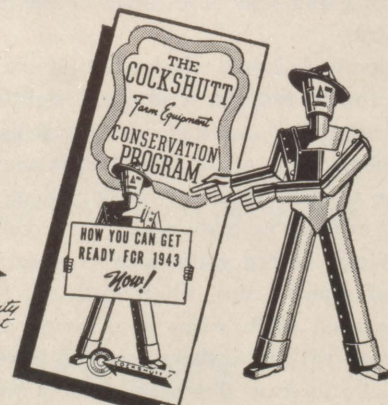
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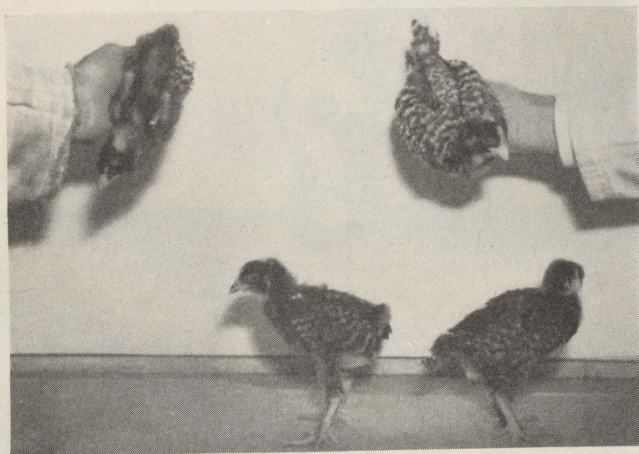


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## TIMELY POULTRY NOTES by W. A. Maw

### RAPID-FEATHER GROWTH IN BARRED ROCKS AN ECONOMIC CHARACTER



Slow and rapid-feathering Barred Plymouth Rock chicks at 4 weeks of age. Note the absence of tail and back feathers on the male above and female below in the birds on the left, as compared with the well developed tail and back feathering on the birds on the right.

The normal rate of feather growth in the Barred Plymouth Rock chick is not conducive to producing well-feathered individuals at the broiler ages — 8 to 10 weeks. It is possible, however, to develop families of long-feathered or rapid-feathered individuals through selection. Rapid-feathering is not normally found in pure Rock stock. This

character, however, may be developed through the selection for tail feather development at 14 days of age, followed by an examination for back feathering at 8 weeks. Where individuals are found to have both the early tail feathering and back feathering, such individuals, if bred together, will develop into a strain of rapid-feathering stock. Similar selection should be continued year after year to ensure the elimination of slow-feathering stock.

The early feathering of the entire body in the rapid-feathering stock is apparent at 4 weeks of age, since the tail, back and wing feathers are well developed in both male and female chicks. Early feathering also gives the chicks greater protection from cool atmospheric conditions, and therefore, is an economic factor in that such stock can be hardened to cooler brooder room temperatures at an early age.

Since the Barred Plymouth Rock is the most popular general-purpose breed, extreme care should be taken to ensure developing all worthy economic characters of production and growth. Rapid-feathering should be given immediate attention in all breeding flock selection work. This factor alone, if present in Barred Plymouth Rock chicks, should add considerable value to broiler stock in this breed.

### CHICK SCRATCH GRAIN NON ESSENTIAL

The feeding of chick-size scratch grain to baby chicks is the most wasteful and unnecessary practice in all poultry feeding work. If such scratch grain is fed in the litter, a large proportion of it is lost, as the chicks do not eat it. If fed in the mash hoppers it encourages throwing out feed with the beak, by working through the mash in looking for the cracked grains.

Under present war conditions, when both feed and labour are scarce, the manufacture and use of baby chick scratch grain are not warranted. The operation of manufacture is expensive and some ingredients of the mixture are difficult to obtain.

Properly balanced chick starting mashes are complete feeds for the first few weeks, and, rightfully, should not be supplemented by scratch grain, which naturally reduces the nutritional value of the total feed intake.

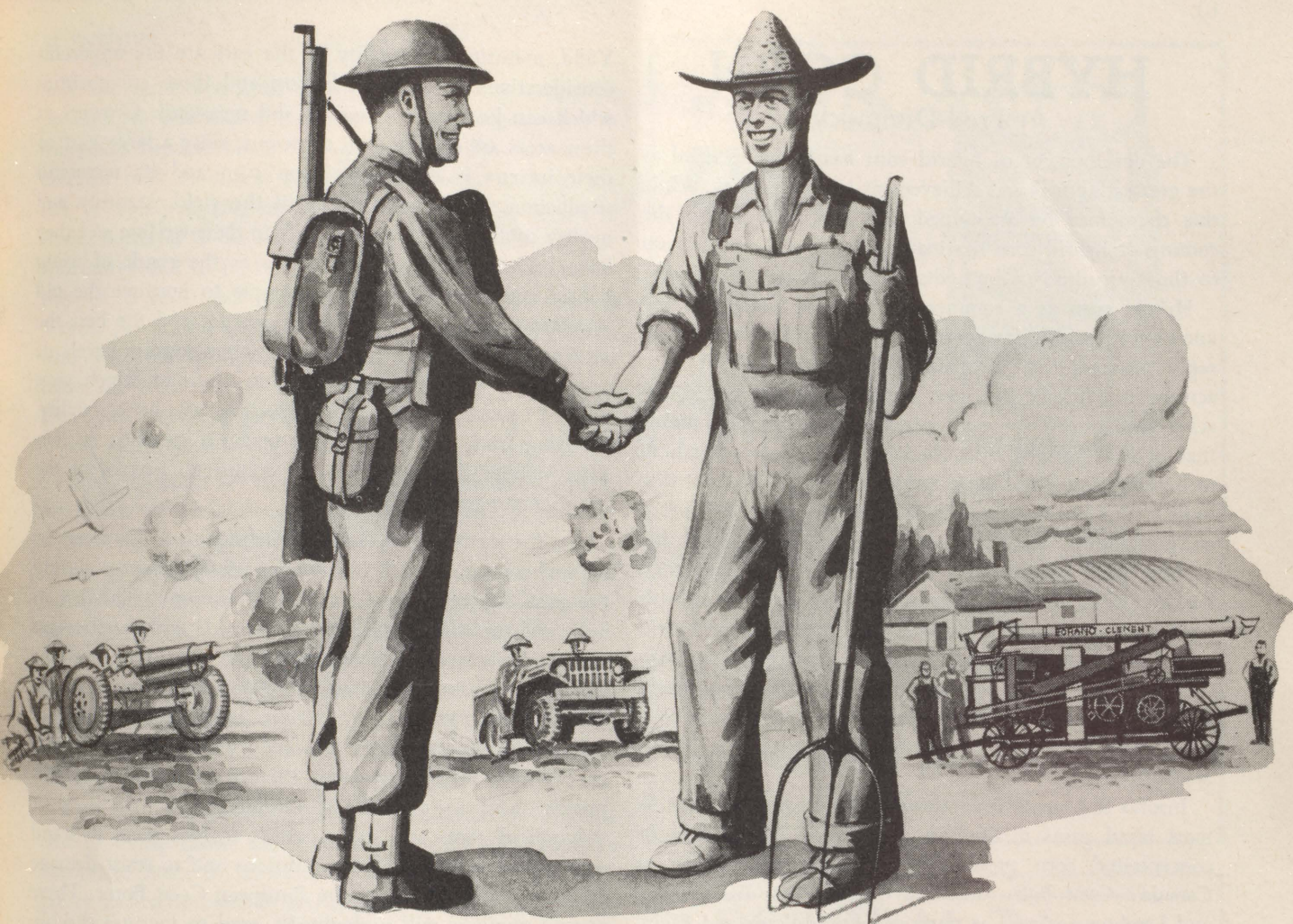
The all-mash system of feeding chicks is the most economical method in both actual feed cost and labour. The chicks may be fed grain, such as wheat or oats, or a mixture of grains (corn, wheat, oats and barley, such as fed to the adult stock, when seven weeks of age. At this age the stock will only take a small amount of grain, but will gradually increase the intake until more grain than mash is consumed during mid-growth on range. Avoid unnecessary practices and save feed as well.

As the chick season is now commencing, many producers are wondering as to whether the necessary chick mashes will be available. The shortage of protein feeds has caused some delay in delivery of mixed feeds by the millers. In view of the fact that there is also a shortage of available cars for immediate feed shipments, some delay in delivery may cause anxiety. This general feed and delivery situation must be acknowledged by the buyer, as well as the feed seller, as each have a responsibility to the other in keeping our production effort moving. The buyer of poultry feeds, therefore, must protect his own interests in having feed available for his stock. However, he can only do so by ordering his feed in larger quantities and in sufficient time, ahead of the date needed, to give the miller or mixer a chance to deliver when needed in view of the difficulties which must be overcome. All poultrymen are now urgently advised to order chick mashes early to ensure having the feed on hand when the chicks arrive.

If coal is needed quickly in any locality for use in brooder stoves, it can be quickly secured as follows:

A group in a community should make up a carlot and order through one dealer; have a spokesman communicate with F. G. Neate, Deputy Coal Administrator, 238 Sparks St., Ottawa; give the name of the dealer, size, type and brand if any, of coal needed and the company from which the dealer draws his supplies. A car can then be routed in.





## **SERVING THEM BOTH!**

---

Not all this war's battles are being fought by soldiers in uniforms. Back home in overalls, driving a tractor instead of a truck, carrying a hoe instead of a gun, the farmer is fighting his own battle, supplying an unending stream of food for our armies, our civilian population and our Allies.

His battles are not spectacular; his victories are not blazoned in newspaper headlines. His hours are long; he is short of help; he cannot get all the equipment he needs, for the manufacture of farm machinery is restricted to allow more arms to be made. Yet with all these handicaps he has raised his production to levels undreamed of a few years ago. Truly the farmer fights for victory!

### **THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY**

**PLESSISVILLE P.Q. CANADA**

**MAKERS OF FORANO PRODUCTS SINCE 1873**



# HYBRID CORN

by Fred Dimmock

The development of hybrid corn has been described as the greatest agricultural achievement in recent years. While this claim may be questioned, the fact remains that the coming of hybrid corn has made a wonderful contribution to the agriculture of both the United States and Canada.

Hybrid corn as a commercial crop was practically unknown in Canada five years ago, but it has made such rapid progress that it occupied 85 percent of the corn acreage in Ontario last year, in that area where 258,000 acres were grown for grain production alone. This means that in five years hybrid corn has increased from nothing to 220,000 acres, and more remarkable still is the fact that most of this has happened in the past two years. It has had an outstanding record of achievement. Since 1938 the average yield per acre for the five years has been 43.5 bushels, while for the previous five years when no hybrids were grown it was 39.1 bushels. The popularity of hybrid corn has raised the acreage of corn for husking to over 200,000 acres in the last two years with an average yield per acre of 46.2 and 47.0 bushels respectively, a yield surpassed only by the highest producing States of the United States Corn Belt.

Insofar as Canada is concerned hybrid corn has made its most rapid gains in Ontario, particularly in that area of concentrated corn production sometimes referred to as Canada's Corn Belt, including the counties, Essex, Kent and Lambton, as well as portions of Middlesex and Elgin. There are a great many hybrids and not all of them are good or adapted to Canadian conditions. It is therefore part of the duty of a committee to make carefully conducted tests to determine the performance record of the various hybrids and to recommend which of them should and should not be grown. Ontario now produces sufficient seed for its entire hybrid corn crop. Until 1939 all of it was imported from the United States.

## What is Hybrid Corn?

Hybrid corn is a term having several applications. In Ontario it invariably refers to the first generation of a double cross, in which four breeding lines are combined together. Each double cross is called a commercial hybrid. In Quebec, the term hybrid corn has usually referred to a varietal hybrid, such as Algonquin, which is a cross between two selected varieties, Quebec No. 28 and Wisconsin No. 7. The production of this type of hybrid is much simpler than that of the double-cross or commercial hybrid, in which four breeding lines are combined, each one of which has required many years and much careful and painstaking effort to produce. Algonquin has proven itself well adapted and highly productive in many areas of Quebec and it may take some time before commercial hybrids superior in yield and adaptability are found to replace it.

So far the commercial hybrids have had their greatest success in the areas where the crop is grown for grain.

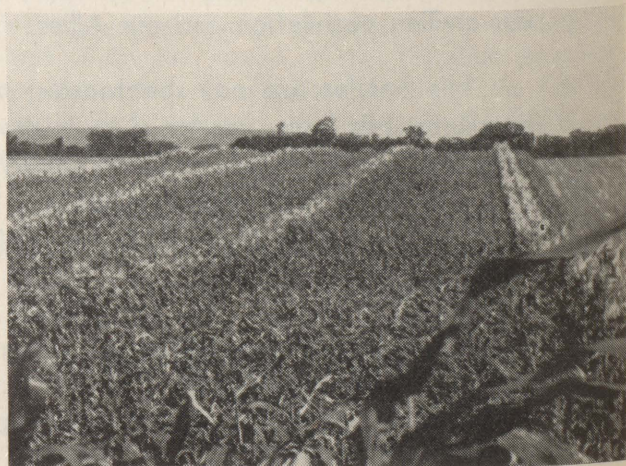
Yield, maturity and quality of the ears are the important considerations in such production and these are qualities which can be readily observed and measured. Growers in these areas are usually corn conscious, since a large part of their income is dependent upon corn and its successful production. Any improvement in the yield, maturity and quality contributes very materially to their welfare and they have been quick to recognize this as the result of using hybrid corn. For long years attempts to improve the old standard varieties met with little success and the best the growers could hope for was to maintain average levels of production. Then came the hybrids, some of which gave 20 to 25 percent increase in production, and better quality, resulting from earlier and more uniform maturity. So it is little wonder that today hybrids occupy 85 percent of the grain corn acreage of Ontario.

As for ensilage, the use of hybrids has not been so marked although there has been a steady increase during the past two or three years. Here the crop is handled in bulk and the differences between hybrids and varieties are not so easily noticeable. According to tests, however, the best hybrids have yielded about 20 percent higher than the best standard varieties and more uniform maturity has resulted in improvement of feed quality. Most hybrids possess one very outstanding characteristic, which recommends them to growers of ensilage, and that is great strength of roots and stalks, which enables them to stand erect under severe weather conditions and to resist damage resulting from attacks of the European Corn Borer. These several qualities will undoubtedly tend to increase the use of hybrids for ensilage from year to year.

## How Seed is Produced

The production of seed of commercial or double hybrid corn is a specialized job. It is done by growing two single cross hybrids in alternate plots and detasselling the plants of the female or ear-producing parent before it has a chance to shed any pollen. The male parent provides the only source of pollen and the hybrid seed ears are harvested

*(Continued on page 23)*



Producing seed of hybrid corn.



## SUBSIDIES . . . (Continued from page 4)

milk and condensed milk. In the case of concentrated milk products, it was found necessary to make adjustments in the prices because relatively higher prices for cheese had diverted milk to cheese factories on a large scale in the fall of 1941. Again, in the case of butter, in order to attract butterfat to creameries, prices of butterfat for cheese and butter had to be brought in line. Accordingly a subsidy of 6 cents per pound on butterfat, equivalent to 5 cents per pound on creamery butter was paid to farmers who delivered to creameries. This subsidy was increased from six cents to 10 cents per pound for the period December 28, 1942 to April 30, 1943; on May 1, 1943, it will revert back to six cents.

Egg producers are also recipients of a bonus of 3 cents per dozen on grade A eggs purchased by the Special Products Board for export to the British Ministry of Food.

Other types of less obvious subsidies to producers include the setting of floor or minimum prices for wheat, oats and barley, flax, soybeans, milk and butter. Moreover each year since the commencement of the war the Dominion Government has helped finance the processing and marketing of the commercial apple crop. In the present agreement the Government has guaranteed minimum prices for stipulated quantities of apples.

As the overall price ceiling is designed to keep the cost of living down and subsidies are paid to farmers to encourage them to maintain or increase production, this policy indirectly benefits the consumer. However, in addition, direct subsidies to consumers are paid through retailers, processors or wholesalers. In the case of wheat, shortly after the increase in the minimum price was announced in the spring of 1942, arrangements were made whereby Canadian flour mills are provided with Western wheat at a price appropriate to the flour ceiling. This drawback prevented an increase in the price of bread, and at the same time does not augment the income of the farmer, miller or baker. Another case in point is the reduction in the price of fluid milk in mid-December 1942. The two cents per quart reduction applies to all fluid milk that is sold for human consumption. Here again the Dominion government policy is designed to maintain consumption as well as production.

A less obvious type of direct assistance to consumers is in the case of certain canned fruits and vegetables. Rather than increase the retail price in cases where processors pay contract prices for canning crops as set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which exceed by a stipulated amount the corresponding 1941 prices, provision is made whereby canners will be reimbursed for the higher prices actually paid to farmers.

The procedure for wool is different. Here the Canadian Wool Board buys wool at higher prices and sells at a price consistent with the ceiling price set in the basic period.

## PROFIT PLUS PROFIT

Even if you are short-sighted, and just want to be sure of a crop of fruit that is clear of fungus damage this year, use KOLO sprays. They will do that job well. But if you take the longer look, and want to bring your trees along in full health and vigor you have a double reason for using KOLO Sprays. They encourage leaf and fruit bud development because they are non-caustic.



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## DE LAVAL Takes to the AIR



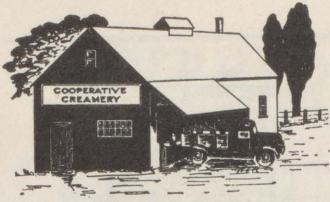
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## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

*A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives*

### FEDEREE BUSINESS EXCEEDS 23 MILLION

H. C. Bois, new General Manager



The 21st Annual Meeting of the Co-opérative Fédérée, held on February 11th and 12th in Montreal, was attended by a large and enthusiastic company of co-operators from all over the Province. Highlight of the meeting was the report that the business for the year 1942 had reached the high figure of \$23,400,000, an increase of \$5,650,000 over 1941, with 284 societies affiliated — an addition in the

year of 42 societies. Of outstanding importance also was the appointment of H. C. Bois — to succeed J. F. Desmarais as General Manager. Mr. Bois had been Secretary for several years.

Four new directors were elected: M. Pierre Turgeon, Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit for 1942, of St. Anselme, Dorchester Co.; Thomas Rioux of Trois Pistoles; J. N. Parent of St. Sylvere Nicolet; and Adelard Bellemare of Yamachiche. Mr. Bellemare fills the vacancy left by Mr. Omer Milot, president for the last three years, who asked to be replaced. The new Board of Directors elected J. A. Pisonneault of Sherrington, Napierville, as president and Gerard Massue of Varennes as vice-president.

The newly elected president presided over the two day sessions which were devoted to reports of the various departments. Theophile Roy, director of the feed grains

department, outlined the many new problems arising out of wartime controls and restrictions, and the consequent shortages in many lines. Marc Hudon, manager of the dairy department, Benjamin Bourgault, chief of the fertilizer and seed grain department, and J. E. Bisson, manager of the Livestock Co-operative, addressed the gathering. Lively and prolonged discussion followed each report.

In his address to the delegates the retiring president, Omer Milot urged them to adopt a policy of initiative and decision rather than one of passiveness and temporization. "Remember that we shall have no other power than that which we have given ourselves", he said. "If those of whom we complain . . . are powerful, let us in turn become powerful by uniting ourselves. Let us spread about us the co-operative belief. Let us house-clean our societies and enliven them with generosity and the Christian spirit. All that can be done, if we elect to do it, and none of it will harm our legitimate interests; on the contrary, it can only help".

At the annual dinner Father Lévesque, president of the Conseil Supérieur des Co-opératives was the guest of honour — and spoke of the place of co-operatives in the national life. He urged co-operators to hold their ground against the inroads of purely private enterprise on the one hand and state intervention on the other. "Co-operation is essentially a movement based on the family. Co-operators should have one aim and one aim alone, to serve the people", he said.

### NEW CO-OP CREAMERY AT COWANSVILLE

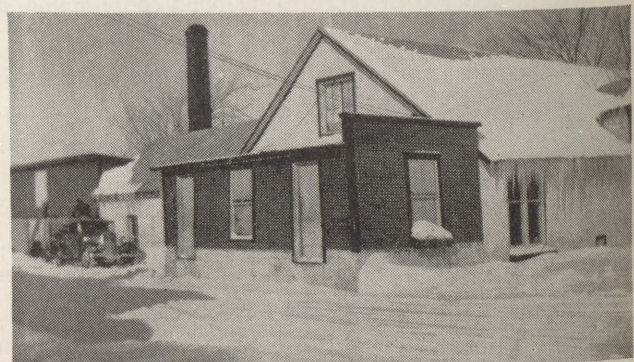
Promising Venture Starts after Three Years Study and Planning

With its foundations well and truly laid in the best traditions of co-operative education the Cowansville Co-operative has opened for business in the creamery property formerly operated by Mr. Jos. Blanchet. Enthusiasm runs high among the 112 members, most of whom live within a radius of ten miles of the creamery, and they look forward to years of prosperous business in this fine dairy district.

Credit for the organizing of this co-operative is well distributed. Stimulated by the Farm Radio Forum discussions local farmers took the initiative. They sought and secured the ready support of local agronomes and the district agronome, Alv. St. Denis of Granby. Encouragement and help came also from Marc Hudon of the Co-operative Fédérée and Raynald Ferron, chief of the Rural

Economics Branch in the Department of Agriculture at Quebec.

*(Continued on page 25)*



Plant of the Cowansville Co-operative,



## MARKET COMMENTS

The price of fertilizer is around two dollars per ton less than last year. This is an important item in the expansion programme, for the coming season. Need was never more pressing to grow all feed possible in eastern Canada than during the coming season and this stresses the importance of this decrease in production costs.

Expansion of production is all the more necessary to relieve the load on transportation. The difficulties of moving farm products and feed this winter have been great and point to the need of expanded production in the coming season.

During the past two months cattle marketings have been light and meat scarce. During the week ending February 18th, more cattle came to market than during the corresponding week of the previous year. This is the first week this year that has showed an increase. It is a sign that beef may be more plentiful in the immediate future than it has been for some time past. Prices of all meats have risen during the month.

Beginning March 15th the butter ration of half a pound per week per person will again come into effect. Dairy butter was, on March 1st, regulated by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Dairy butter is to be sold under regulated prices and receipts or coupons must be collected. The ceiling price to the trade in the Montreal area is 36 cents and to consumers, 40 cents, per pound. On account of the blocked roads a temporary scarcity of milk occurred in Montreal on February 15th. Distributors report that this was the first time such a scarcity had occurred for half a century.

### Trend of Prices

|                                                    | Feb.<br>1942 | Jan.<br>1943 | Feb.<br>1943 |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                                    | \$           | \$           | \$           |
| <b>LIVE STOCK:</b>                                 |              |              |              |
| Steers, good, per cwt. ....                        | 9.90         | 11.10        | 11.70        |
| Cows, good, per cwt. ....                          | 7.31         | 9.17         | 10.10        |
| Cows, common, per cwt. ....                        | 5.40         | 7.28         | 8.05         |
| Canners and Cutters<br>per cwt. ....               | 4.63         | 6.30         | 6.72         |
| Veal, good and choice,<br>per cwt. ....            | 13.73        | 15.85        | 17.15        |
| Veal, common, per cwt. ....                        | 12.25        | 14.15        | 15.65        |
| Lambs, good, per cwt. ....                         | 10.62        | 13.50        | 14.50        |
| Lambs, common, per cwt. ....                       | 10.25        | 11.80        | 12.00        |
| Bacon hogs, dressed, B.1,<br>per cwt. ....         | 15.60        | 17.00        | 17.30        |
| <b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>                            |              |              |              |
| Butter, per lb. ....                               | 0.34         | 0.35         | 0.36         |
| Cheese, per lb. ....                               | 0.25         | 0.20         | 0.22         |
| Eggs, grade A, large,<br>per doz. ....             | 0.34½        | 0.35         | 0.37         |
| Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus,<br>per lb. ....       | 0.22         | 0.29         | 0.30½        |
| Chickens, dressed, milk fed,<br>A, per lb. ....    | 0.27         | 0.34         | 0.34         |
| <b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</b>                      |              |              |              |
| Apples, B.C. McIntosh,<br>extra fancy, per box.... | 2.90-3.25    | 2.50-3.00    | 2.40-3.00    |
| Potatoes, Quebec No. 1,<br>per 75 lb. bag. ....    | 1.25-1.70    | 1.55-1.60    | 1.65-1.80    |
| <b>FEED:</b>                                       |              |              |              |
| Bran, per ton ....                                 | 29.00        | 29.00        | 29.00        |



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## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### IN BRITAIN—NOW

by S. P. B. Mais

*(Broadcast in the BBC's short wave overseas service)*

Some nights ago — I was in Scotland — I was wakened up by a thunderous and continuous noise. It was not, as you might think, a bomb. It was a mouse. When I asked the next morning for a change of rooms the girl at the reception desk — she was a bonny lass — said:-

"We'll no' be chargin' ye extra for the wee bit mousie. What are ye fussin' about? Remember Bobbie Burns. He *liked* mice."

"A mouse may be all very well in a field," I said, "a mouse in a bedroom is a different matter."

"Ca' yerself a man? Afraid of a wee mouse!"

"I'm not afraid, I'm angry. Angry at losing my sleep. Angry because your wee bit mousie nibbled most of my weekly ration of chocolate. Three ounces isn't much, even for a mouse. It also ate most of my only apple."

"Some people are always complaining. Dinna ye realize, mon, there's a war on? Suppose ye were in Stalingrad the noo. Ye wouldna be frettin' over a wee bit mousie."

"I certainly shouldn't, but I'm not. I'm in Glasgow."

She was a bonnie girl — and she'd a pair of very shapely legs of which she was obviously proud. But her legs were bare. She followed my glance and blushed rather prettily as I said:

"Those legs'd look even bonnier sheathed in silk."

Her eyes lit up. "Can ye get me a pair? I'd do anything for a pair of silk stockings. Just the feel of silk against the skin. Ye'll no' be understanding that?"

"It makes a difference doesn't it?"

"It makes *all* the difference, the difference between heaven and hell. Ask any lassie."

"You fret over it a lot?"

"I'll say I do: I'm aye frettin' o'er it. I dinna mind goin' wi'oot eggs or going short on milk, but I think they might ha' left us lassies a silk stocking or two — just to brighten things up."

"Dinna ye ken there's a war on?" I said. "Ye wouldna be frettin' about the lack o' silk stockings if ye were in Stalingrad the noo."

"Och aye, get along wi' ye. I'll put ye in room 504, and I hope ye hae a whole army o' mice to nibble yer toes the nicht."

She was a nice girl. I wish I could have found her a pair of silk stockings.

Human nature's a queer thing. We can take "blitz" in

our stride. What puts us off our stroke is a nibbling mouse, or the absence of silk stockings.

What is hitting us just now is trying to adapt ourselves to the shortage of fuel. I feel very sorry for the freshly landed troops, accustomed to a warmer sun and central heating, suddenly pitchforked into our island autumn with its fogs, and frost and rain. The Ministry of Fuel has been telling us how to reduce our heating. They haven't told us how to make up for that loss.

In order to save fuel we are all shutting up our dining-rooms and drawing-rooms, and huddling together in the one room of the house which is always warm — the kitchen. Not only the family — friends and neighbours as well. The result is of course Pandemonium, but Pandemonium is at least hot. The result is an unholy medley of radio, cooking, singing, whistling, dancing, crying, argument and even snoring, but noise is heating, and heating is what we're after.

This shortage of fuel is bringing about a social revolution. We used to pride ourselves on never speaking to our neighbour, not knowing his name or occupation. We now share not only his kitchen, but his oven. He cooks on our oven on Tuesdays: we cook on his on Thursdays. It is all great fun, and what is more important, we are keeping warm. Life may be grim but it is also gay. We are learning, and learning very quickly how to adapt ourselves.

We now have tea at tea-time only. I wonder if you realize what that means to us.

But there it is. It is just one of those things; like living on three ounces of sweets a week for a child, about half a pound of meat a week for a hearty meat-eating man, scarcely ever seeing fish except on the films.

I'm not pretending that we take all our deprivations so calmly. Nothing makes me angrier than the standard cheese which the Ministry of Food are foisting on us. It is hard as concrete, looks like soap, and tastes worse, and is more uneconomical to make than those lovely Stiltons that we used to enjoy. We can take all essential discomforts, but this cheese business, like unheated railway carriages gets my goat. I'm not wearing my hair shirt for choice. I'm no ascetic.

But it's the other sex I feel sorriest for these days. All women may look alike in the dark but by day it's a woman's first business to look smart, and to look different. It is more



than a pinprick to her to find nothing left in the shop to make her different from her dowdier, more homely sisters.

But don't run away with the idea that because we grumble we're not enjoying life. We are. We not only live all the time on the tenterhook of excitement, we're all working as never before.

I'm just back from visiting the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde. I was there in the depression, when sad-faced, half-starved, skilled craftsmen, rivetters, caulkers and so on, spent their day lounging on the street corners, eating their hearts out with misery. What a change today! All Clydebank is humming with the clanging of steel on steel, and with the laughter and whistling of men hard at work. There is nothing in the world so heartening as hard congenial work, and we're all working as never before. I spend most nights travelling round talking to Bomber Command and other R.A.F. units in odd ungetatable places and I'm sure it would surprise you, as it surprises me, to find huts crowded out night after night with officers and men and W.A.A.F.'s too, eager to hear as much as I can tell them about the literature and history of America, about Russia and China, about music and art.

I hold classes in literature for munition and office-workers; people to whom in peace-time Shakespeare was a closed book. Today, in spite of practically no free time, and the difficulty of getting to and fro, these people are not only eager to improve their standard of reading, they are setting

up as authors themselves. Everywhere you go you find the same frantic desire to be doing something worth while.

This beehive of Britain has very few drones. We're quickly adapting ourselves to become Jacks-of-all-trades, and masters of quite a few. We're becoming leaner, and much better looking — eagles instead of fat, lazy pigeons. My wife tells me that her rings are in danger of falling off, her fingers are so much thinner. That's all to the good. I know that the calves of my legs are not so flabby since I've found my land legs. With no more automobiles on the road, cycling and walking become as much a pleasure as a necessity. It's the same with our brains. We never wanted to use them much when we had all time on our hands. Now that we have no time on our hands we've suddenly become most anxious to develop them.

It's only the busy man who has time to do everything he wants to. It's part of our new-found adaptability that we have discovered how to adapt time too. We no longer waste it now that we've found that it's so precious. "Look thy last" said the poet, "on all things lovely, every hour." Today over here we act on the very likely assumption that any hour may be our last, so we fill up each minute to the full.

I doubt very much whether we shall ever again want a life of soft cushions. It's perhaps as well, because I see very little chance in our lifetime of recovering what it has done us nothing but good to lose.

## Q.W.I. Board Meets

A Memorial service in honor of the late Mrs. George Beach, first president of the first Branch of the Q.W.I. organized in the Province, and Provincial President for a term, featured the opening of the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Quebec Women's Institutes held in Montreal on January 28. Mrs. C. E. Dow, Provincial President, was in the chair, and introduced Miss Margaret Wherry, Provincial President of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Miss Wherry discussed the place of women in the post-war world from the standpoint of the situation they will hold in the home and on farms, and urged that representation be made along this line to the Provincial Government.

Miss Roberta Scott, Q.W.I. Demonstrator, urged the members to study nutrition and food values. She voiced a request for odds and ends of woollens to be sent to Farm-borough where there is a great scarcity of wool. Seeds for Britain are again needed, also for Australia, whose Spring is Canada's Autumn.

Next year's programme has been in course of preparation by Montcalm County.

It was decided that the Q.W.I. Board of Directors be registered under the War Charities Act, to co-ordinate

work done by the Institutes along this line.

The Self-Denial Fund was allocated as follows: \$300.00 to the Russian Relief Fund; \$300.00 to Hong Kong Canadian Prisoners of War; and the remainder to the Queen's Canadian Fund, \$46.25. The Fund is to be continued until Convention. Mrs. T. P. Ross addressed the Board on the matter of women's status on the School Boards of the Province.

**NOTE:** The Presidents of every Women's Institute in the Montreal District, which Mrs. Kuhring named as Liaison Officers to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board means . . . the President of EVERY BRANCH in this Province EXCEPT those in Bonaventure, Gaspé and Quebec Counties. The Branches in these three counties are in QUEBEC DISTRICT.

## Motor Car Deadlier Than Air Raiders

Automobile accidents took more than twice as many lives as German air raiders in Britain in 1942, a report by the Ministry of War Transport says. The report listed the number of deaths in highway accidents as 6,926. Air raid fatalities previously had been reported at 3,221.



## Q. W. I. Notes

### Gatineau County

Mr. I. H. Reid of the Merchant Marine Service was guest speaker at the meeting of Aylmer East Branch, and gave an interesting description of his personal experiences at the evacuation of Dunkerque, with information concerning the Service. Several articles on economic subjects were read. Eardley Branch sent \$5.00 to the self-denial fund. Boxes were filled and sent to local boys overseas. Seventeen sewed articles, among them 8 quilts, were sent to the Red Cross. Wakefield held a "shower" of children's garments for Britain. It was decided to send for another McGill Travelling Library. An interesting paper on Immigration was given by Mrs. Bernard Sully. Wright Branch purchased a War Savings Certificate and collected for the Self-Denial Fund. Eight boxes were sent to boys in the Service overseas, Miss Lily Thayer baking the cakes for these boxes. Garden seeds for Britain and a ditty bag were provided by the Branch. Four trucks of salvage were collected, the Town Council co-operating in the matter of trucking. A donation of three dollars was sent to the Russian Relief Fund and \$13.00 to the Self-Denial Fund. Several quilts were made for the Red Cross. A paper on Indians was given by Miss Thayer. Boxes for overseas, seeds for Britain and supplying of local needs were among the activities of Rupert Branch.

### Huntingdon and Chateauguay Counties

Aubrey-Riverfield Branch discussed food problems and State hospitalization. Layettes were sent to Barrie Memorial Hospital and money collected for the Self-Denial Fund.

### Mississquoi County

Cowansville Branch donated and sent a large box of toys to the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. Seeds were sent to Britain. A paper on economizing was given. A

highly instructive paper on Post-War Reconstruction was given by Mrs. Catherine Winsor. The Branch mourned the loss of two charter members, Mrs. George Beach and Mrs. W. G. Brown.

### Richmond County

Shipton Branch sent one quilt to the Red Cross and had another in the making. Three seaman's vests are being made by the members. Cleveland sent \$20.00 to the Red Cross to be used for local boys overseas. A paper on National and International Relations was given. A resume of work done by Denison's Mills Branch in recent months shows that the members, although widely scattered, have contributed much to the community. Clothing for British children, a contribution to the jam project, 25 quilts for the Red Cross, hot school lunches, a community supper, co-operation with the Health Unit in diphtheria inoculation, are features of its work. Richmond Hill made 5 Red Cross quilts, and contributed to self-denial funds. Melbourne Ridge Branch sent 6 ditty bags to sailors and seeds to Britain.

### Sherbrooke County.

Orford Branch sent \$5.00 to the Mackinnon Memorial Upkeep Fund in Sherbrooke. One sewed and four knitted articles were sent to the Red Cross. Belvedere had an address on the Evacuation of Burma by Mrs. K. Gilbert. Five dollars were voted for seeds for Britain, in particular to a pen-friend in Scotland. Milby Branch began the new year with much activity. Significant of this were the letters of thanks received for a donation to the Anti-tuberculosis League, from men in service overseas, and for gifts to two new babies. Donations were made to Bundles for Britain, and an entire day spent in Red Cross work. A sugar social late in January was much enjoyed by members and friends.

## Should Price Control Outlast the War?

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

Many people are asking the question: Will war-time control of prices, profits, wages, rents, foods and all consumer goods continue on into the post-war future, or will it end when hostilities end, and economics be free of the restraint now holding it within certain limits?

Not a great deal of imagination is needed to secure a preview of conditions when and if price control ceases to keep a steady hand on the economic situation. When new goods which went out of production in 1941, 1942, come again on the markets and the public rushes to buy, prices will sky-rocket, profits will soar and the inevitable result will be a repetition of the last world depression, still green in the memory of those who lived through it.

Another still more urgent reason for a continuation of price control is that when the war is finally over the starving countries of Europe will be thrown open for the food,

clothing and relief of every description which must come from the continent of North America. While the vast sections of Europe devastated by war are being reclaimed, while waste, rubble and scorched earth are being made once more habitable, factories changed from munition plants to the production of civilian goods, literally millions of people will have to be fed, clothed and rehoused. How many years this will take to accomplish can only be guessed at, but certain it is that if Canada is not to feel disastrously the effects of all this out-going of material a firm control of all her commodities and her whole economic situation will be as much needed as at any time during the years of struggle.

To her everlasting credit be it said, Canada has set a pace for the whole world in working out a scheme of price control and non-inflation. In this movement she has laid the foundation for the first plank in the platform of reconstruction upon which the world may safely build its economic and industrial future.



## Recent Changes in the School Law

At the semi-annual Board Meeting of the Quebec Women's Institute we were fortunate to have Mrs. T. P. Ross, of Melbourne, Que., member of the Protestant Committee, speak to us on the subject, "Sections of the Education Act Revised at the Session of the Quebec Legislature, Giving Rights to Women in School Matters."

Last June your Convener of Education told the members of

the Institute in good faith that women ratepayers and rate payers wives were eligible to vote for and to serve on school boards. Unfortunately such is not the case, and until the vote is made universal, women will have to fulfill the special qualifications mentioned further down in this article. The following paragraphs deal with the recent changes just as Mrs. Ross gave them to the Board meeting in Montreal.

### SECTIONS OF THE EDUCATION ACT REVISED AT THE 1942 SESSION OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE GIVING RIGHTS TO WOMEN IN SCHOOL MATTERS

1. 22. The word "owner" or "property-owner" means everyone having the ownership or usufruct of taxable property, or possessing or occupying the same as owner or usufructuary, or occupying Crown lands under an occupation license or a location ticket; it applies to all co-proprietors, and to every partnership, association, railway company or corporation whatsoever;

99. In any school municipality, any number of property-owners, tenants or ratepayers, professing a religious belief different from that of the majority of the ratepayers of such municipality, may give to the chairman of the school commissioners or to their secretary, a notice in writing informing him of their intention to withdraw from the control of the school commissioners in order to form a separate corporation under the administration of school trustees.

109. Any number of the property-owners, tenants and ratepayers of a township or parish, divided into two or more school municipalities professing a religion different from that of the majority of the said township or parish, may dissent and maintain one or more dissentient schools in the said township or parish, by giving notice in writing to the chairman or to the secretary of the school commissioners of their respective municipalities, as prescribed by sections 99 and following

In the month of July following the date upon which the said notice was given, such dissentients shall elect three school trustees.

The trustees shall maintain under their immediate control, or subsidize, a school of their own religious belief situated in the said township or parish.

122. Every Roman Catholic curé and every minister of any other religious faith ministering in the school municipality, although not qualified with respect to property, every resident ratepayer, able to read and write, qualified to vote under section 125, shall be eligible as school commissioner or trustee.

125. To have a right to vote at any election of school commissioners or trustees, it shall be necessary to be of the age of majority, to be the owner of real estate, or to be the

owner of a building erected upon land belonging to another, provided that the real estate or the building be valued on the valuation roll in force at not less than fifty dollars for owners residing in the municipality and at not less than two hundred dollars for owners residing outside of the municipality to be entered as such upon the valuation roll, and to have paid all school contributions.

In any municipality in which there is a corporation of school trustees, no dissentient shall vote at the election of school commissioners; and no person from among the majority shall vote at the election of school trustees.

If, at the time of the first election in a newly organized school municipality, there be no valuation roll in force, the qualification of the electors and of the candidates for office as members of the school board shall be established for such election in the manner fixed by the Superintendent.

148. The school commissioner or trustee so elected shall be bound to accept office, and may not retire before the expiration of his term.

Nevertheless, members of the Roman Catholic or Protestant clergy, women, persons over sixty years of age, and all who have been school commissioners or trustees within four years may refuse to accept office, or, having accepted, may afterwards resign.

Furthermore, the Superintendent shall have power to accept the resignation of a school commissioner or trustee, whenever he may deem such action to be for the general welfare of the municipality.

249. The school commissioners and trustees shall cause to be levied by taxation the taxes necessary for the support of the schools under their control.

The rates of school assessments shall be uniform upon all taxable property in the school municipality. The assessment shall be based upon the valuation of such taxable property, and shall be payable by the owner. If not paid, such assessment shall be a special hypothecary charge upon such property, not requiring registration.

No person now holding a school office shall, by reason of this act, be disqualified from holding the said office, before the expiration of his term of office.

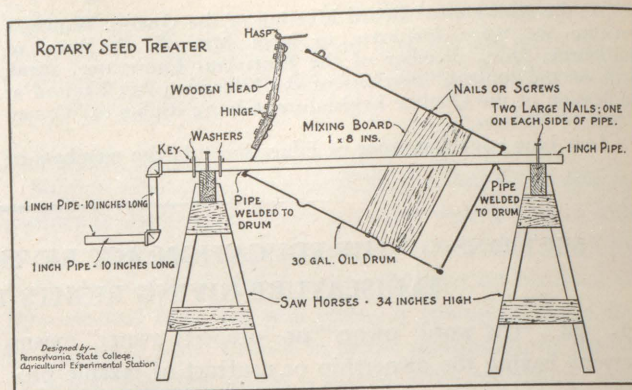


## Seed Grain Treatment for Smut

In the smuts of oats and the covered smut of barley the agents causing the disease are carried on the surface of the seed and may be controlled by the application of surface disinfectants such as formaldehyde or New Improved Ceresan. In the case of loose smut of barley, however, the disease-producing agent is carried in the seed and can only be controlled by the use of heat.

In applying the formaldehyde treatment, a solution consisting of 1 pint of commercial formaldehyde in 40 gallons of water should be sprinkled on the grain while it is being shovelled from one pile to another on a clean floor, at a rate of 1 gallon per bushel. The grain should then be covered with clean sacks or blankets for 4 hours. In the case of oats, the formaldehyde may also be applied by mixing it with an equal quantity of water and spraying it on the grain with a hand garden sprayer, at a rate of 1 quart to 50 bushels during shovelling. The chief disadvantage of formaldehyde is that it has a tendency to cause seed injury, especially where a long delay occurs between treating and sowing. It should never be used for the treatment of hull-less varieties.

New Improved Ceresan is a dust treatment and should be applied at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per bushel. The dust and grain may be mixed by shovelling, by the use of a home-made barrel mixer or by the use of one of the commercial mixers. Detailed directions for its use are given by the manufacturer. New Improved Ceresan is effective in controlling the surface borne smuts and does not cause seed



injury but has the disadvantage of being exceedingly poisonous to both humans and livestock. The precautions recommended by the manufacturer should be followed explicitly.

The hot water treatment, as recommended for the control of barley loose smut, consists of soaking the grain in water for 4 hours at room temperature, warming in water at a temperature of 120°F. for 2 minutes and then immediately immersing for 10 minutes in a hot water bath maintained at 128°F. Following treatment the grain should be spread out to dry and stirred occasionally to prevent moulding. The directions for the treatment should be followed carefully. If they are not the seed may be killed or the smut may not be controlled. Unless adequate facilities are available only a small quantity of grain should be treated at one time or, better still, smut-free seed should be purchased.

R. A. LUDWIG.

## SELECTED VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES FOR THE HOME GARDEN

The varieties are arranged in order of earliness and the first choice is in large type.

**Asparagus:** MARY WASHINGTON.

**Beans:** (Yellow) Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax) PENCIL POD WAX.

(Green) Bountiful, TENDERGREEN.

(Pole) KENTUCKY WONDER (both yellow and green strains available) Blue Lake.

**Beet:** Crosby, DETROIT DARK RED, Long Smooth Blood.

**Brussels Sprouts:** LONG ISLAND IMPROVED.

**Cabbage:** GOLDEN ACRE, Glory of Enkhuizen, PENN STATE BALLHEAD.

**Carrot:** Chantenay, NANTES, Morse Bunching.

**Cauliflower:** EARL SNOWBALL, Early Erfurt.

**Celery:** GOLDEN PLUME, Golden Self-Blanching (tall strain) Salt Lake.

**Corn:** Dorinny, Earliest Golden Sweet, Sunshine, GOLDEN BANTAM.

**Cucumber:** Early White Spine, Early Fortune, Long Green Chinese, DAVIS PERFECT, Improved Long Green.

**Citron:** Colorado Preserving (Green seeded).

**Eggplant:** New Hampshire Hybrid, BLACK BEAUTY.

**Herbs:** Dill, Fennel, Mint, Sweet Marjoram, SAGE, SAVORY, Thyme.

**Lettuce:** (Leaf) GRAND RAPIDS, Black Seeded Simpson. (Head) Big Boston, New York strains, IMPERIAL 44. (Cos) PARIS WHITE.

**Muskmelon:** (Green Fleshed) ROCKY FORD, Montreal. (Salmon Flesh) Golden Champlain, BENDER SURPRISE, Oka, Honey Rock.

**Watermelon:** NORTHERN SWEET, Cole Early.

**Onion:** (Red) RED WETHERSFIELD, Southport Red Globe. (Yellow) YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, Southport Yellow Globe.

(Sets) Ebenezer.

(Transplanting) Ailsa Craig, Cranston's Excelsior.

**Parsley:** Champion Moss Curled.

**Peas:** (Dwarf) Laxton Superb, LAXTON PROGRESS, Thos. Laxton.

(Tall) Alderman, TALL TELEPHONE.

**Parsnips:** Hollow Crown.

**Pepper:** (Sweet) WINDSOR A, Sunnybrook, Oakview Wonder, California Wonder.

(Hot) Long Red Chayenne.

**Potato:** IRISH COBBLER, Warba, GREEN MOUNTAIN.

**Pumpkin:** Pie (Small sugar sweet).

**Radish:** (Summer) EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, French Breakfast, WHITE ICICLE.

(Winter) China Rose.

**Rhubarb:** MACDONALD, Victoria, Ruby.

**Spinach:** Bloomsdale Long Standing, KING OF DENMARK, Princess Juliana.

**Squash:** (Summer) Straightneck, White Bush Scallop.

(Winter) Hubbard (Green or Golden) Delicious.

**Tomato:** (Red) Earliana, JOHN BAER or Bonny Best.

(Pink) LIVINGSTON GLOBE, Gulf State Market.

(Forcing) GLOBELLE, Grand Rapids, VETOMOLD.

**Turnips:** White Milan, PURPLE TOP MILAN.

**Swede:** Laurentian.

**Vegetable Marrow:** White Bush, Green Bush.



## Know Regulations About Package Bees

Beeswax and honey are needed in Canada, and the only way to produce them is to keep bees. In addition to the bees now being wintered in Canada, millions more will be imported next spring. Beekeepers who intend to purchase package bees for the next season are advised by C. B. Gooderham, the Dominion Apiarist, to place their orders at once because the demand for bees is just as great in the United States as in Canada, and the United States is the only country from which they can be obtained. Unless the purchaser is acquainted with the regulations governing importation and the purchase of American funds, the nearest bank manager should be consulted, as he is the authorized agent of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. When placing the order, the purchaser must state clearly the number and size of package required, whether or not queens are to accompany them, and the approximate date at which the package is desired to arrive.

The date must not be changed later on, because it will only cause confusion at the shipping point and may result in no bees being forwarded. Before the date of arrival, the nearest express agent should be advised as to when the bees are expected and that prompt delivery is desired. As there is a 10 per cent war exchange tax on imported bees, arrangements should be made to pay this, otherwise delivery may be delayed. Revenue stamps may be purchased from the Customs Department in Ottawa, and sent to the shipper of the bees for attachment to packages that are sent by mail. Last but not least, it is imperative that the beekeeper has the necessary equipment on hand to house and feed the bees when they arrive, so that the bees may produce after arrival. Further information will be found in the Special War-time Pamphlet, No. 5 "Package Bees" which may be obtained by writing to Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



Specialized service for overhauling tractors and rebuilding farm machines is available to owners of Massey-Harris equipment. Local dealers and branch service departments are ready to give every assistance possible to help farmers keep their machines in first-class working order.

Better performance and extra service repays for the cost of having the pep and power of a tractor restored by a complete overhaul.

Machines that may under ordinary conditions be considered unfit for further service can be renewed by a rebuild job to carry on until new equipment is available as formerly.

Now is the time to have your equipment made ready for next season's work. Ask your local Massey-Harris dealer about Massey-Harris specialized service for overhauling tractors and rebuilding machines. He will be glad to give you full particulars, and, if you plan to do the work yourself, be sure to check over your machines and give your order for spare parts to your dealer now.

# MASSEY-HARRIS

## COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847

Toronto - Montreal - Moncton - Winnipeg - Brandon - Regina  
Saskatoon - Swift Current - Yorkton - Calgary - Edmonton - Vancouver



## STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

It's just as foolish to count your pigs before they're farrowed as it is to count your chickens before they hatch. Even after they arrive it's rather risky to count them all as bacon for Britain. We'd been planning (hoping might be truer) that we wouldn't have to buy any weanlings this winter. However only seven arrived and two of those expired so we still need at least five or six. It was a new experience for both me and the sow or there might have been seven alive. At least we got a little further than we did with the first intended litter. Dot tried to raise one of these in the house after it got stepped on but its injuries were too much for it.

Anyway if the sow didn't do as well as we hoped, the first shipment of the market hogs did better than expected. The six averaged \$28.50 clear of shipping charges. They lacked just one pound on the six of averaging 165 on the rail. There were four in the A grade and two B-1's. This shows that one can get a good average weight without any heavy hogs by weighing at home to know when to ship. It also shows that wheat will make good bacon since these had about half wheat from weanlings on. It was supplemented with meat meal after the milk got scarce. They were shipped co-operatively so the charges were only \$1 per hog.

In addition to the profit in weighing, Eddie thought it was lots of fun. Some of the hogs were obstinate about going into the box. One was particularly so. After he whirled and got away several times I got desperate and grabbed him around the neck as he reared to go by. Then I went round the pen dancing cheek to cheek with a 225 lb. hog. Finally I shoved him into the box backwards though Eddie said there were times when he was afraid the hog was going to put me into the box. The fact that he was reversed in the box almost got us into an error. We

were marking those ready to ship on the hip with a dab of tar and those not ready on the shoulder. This one nearly got marked on the wrong end. Anyway, those pigs didn't seem very full of co-operative spirit but maybe they got converted at the eleventh hour. At least they were converted into bacon for Britain.

We've also been backing the co-

operative idea as well as our belief in the CIL soil tests by buying our supply of fertilizer co-operatively through an organization in Coaticook. It's apt to be a case of buy it early or not at all. We intend to follow with an early order for seed from the same source. Probably there will be some peas in the order. With protein feeds scarce some peas in the mixed grain will help

NATIONAL



SELECTIVE

SERVICE

## MOBILIZATION OF SINGLE MEN

**A** RECENT Proclamation, issued by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, provides that certain single men must register immediately for the Military Call-up under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.

Single Men who must now register are those who were born in any year from 1902 to

1923 inclusive, and who did not previously undergo medical examination under the Military Call-up.

Men actually in the Armed Services are exempt under this order, but men discharged from the Services, not previously medically examined under the Military Call-up, must now register.

"Single Men," referred to, now required to register include any man—

*born in any one of the years mentioned, who has not previously been medically examined for the military call-up, and described as follows:—"who was on the 15th day of July, 1940, unmarried or a widower without child or children or has since the said day been divorced or judicially separated or become a widower without child or children."*

*It is pointed out that any man unmarried at July 15th, 1940, even if married since that date, is still classed as a "single man."*

Registration is to be made on forms available with Postmasters, National Selective Service Offices, or Registrars of Mobilization Boards.

**Penalties are provided for failure to register**

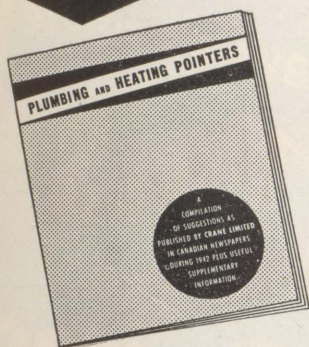
## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,  
Minister of Labour

A. MACNAMARA,  
Director, National Selective Service



## NOW in convenient book form:



## CRANE "Pointers"

on your domestic  
plumbing and  
heating systems

You probably saw Crane's 1942 series of newspaper advertisements — practical suggestions on how to operate and maintain your present equipment so as to get the most out of it and avoid replacements. These "Pointers", together with 8,000 words of supplementary information, are now available in handy reference form at your nearest Crane branch or the head office address below.

## CRANE AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Crane Limited: Head Office  
1170 Beaver Hall Square - Montreal

the balance of protein in the ration. We won't need to buy oats as we have some dandy Vanguard of our own with a co-op cleaning plant to put them in shape for sowing.

Wish the co-op bug would bite the fellows who are supposed to help keep the roads open. I undertook to do the shovelling except when the road was choked (as the overseer said). They've been choked for days and I haven't seen any of them even with the roller. It's getting so I go out the door (if I can get out) and shovel most of the way to the village. In fact I'd only have to send in the truth of the matter to Farm Forum Facts and it would be published as a Tall Tale.

But the snow isn't all in the road, there's plenty left in the woods. I've been trying to get the wood-pile finished for some time and last Saturday I really planned to end it. However we didn't get along very well in the forenoon and after dinner Eddie discovered he had a couple of blow-outs in his rubbers and had to go home. Then I got so 'het up' that I worked overtime (no extra pay) and brought out the last load before I quit.

There has been so much overtime lately tending the sow, shipping hogs and butchering the bull that it almost makes one want to be a grain-grower so there would be less chores. For that matter one needs to be as a side-line to keep the stock fed. We did grow enough to help out considerably and still have a lot left. But it did leave us with one of the problems facing the British farmers. What will we do with all the straw?



STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.  
LIMITED

TORONTO • WINNIPEG  
REGINA • EDMONTON

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS

## Buy, Buy, Buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES



Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Ltd.  
MONTREAL

A well-planned home garden will supply, cheaply but adequately, several very important food constituents, will provide cut flowers for the house, and be a source of health and pleasure to every member of the family. Vegetables are particularly good sources of vitamin A and C, furnish some vitamin B and G, mineral salts such as calcium and iron, carbohydrates and roughage.

## CYANO GAS KILLS FARM PESTS • EASILY • QUICKLY • CHEAPLY

Rats, groundhogs, gophers, mice—you can clean them all out with CYANO GAS. Just drop a big spoonful of this pest killer down the hole or burrow, close all openings and the job's done! The gas finishes them off in jig time. (Rids you of greenhouse plant pests too.) One pound of CYANO GAS will do for 20 holes. Full directions on tin—at drug, hardware and seed stores. LAURENTIAN AGENCIES, Dept. 15, 442 St. Gabriel St., Montreal.



## THE QUESTION BOX

*Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.*

**Question:** I am enclosing some beans which as you see are full of small holes. What is the cause?

W.G.H., Brownsburg.

**Answer:** Your beans are infested with the bean weevil. Adult weevils laid eggs in your beans and these eggs hatched into the white worms you noticed. These grubs ate little holes in the beans, leaving the skin unbroken. The grubs pupated in these cavities and changed into adults, when they broke through the covering over the holes.

During the winter store beans in a cool place to prevent weevils from laying their eggs. Putting the beans where they will be exposed to sub-zero temperatures for a night or two at intervals in the winter will kill any insect present. In warmer weather, put the beans in an oven for an hour or so at a temperature of 125 or 130 degrees. Store clean beans in insect-proof containers, and do not use infested beans, or those which have been exposed to excessive heat, for seed.

*Buy  
War  
Savings  
Stamps  
Regularly*

## Spike that Rumor

There are whispering campaigns being carried on in this country with the sole purpose of creating division among our people and undermining morale.

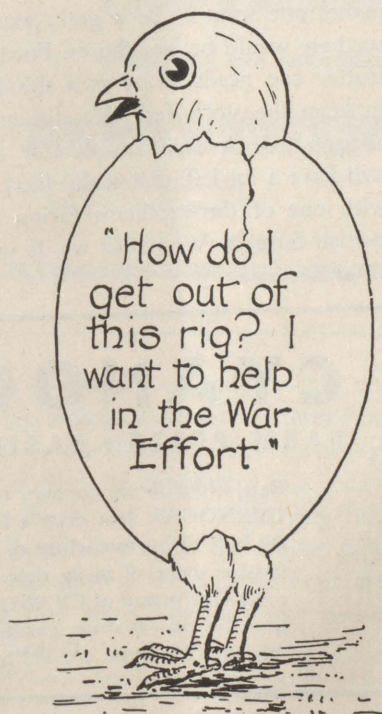
You have heard some of these rumors—you know what they are like. Maybe you have thoughtlessly repeated one of these idle stories. Most of us have.

From now on let's put a bridle on our tongue. And let's get tough with the rumor-mongers. When you meet someone who has it "on the best authorities"—remember that the "best authorities" are not talking. Go to work on him—sell him off repeating such silly gossip. You are a salesman and nobody can do this job as well as you can.

This is a real war job—and a selling job. Its importance has been recognized by our government. There is an old saying that "You are never sorry for what you don't say." Keep that in mind and sell the idea to others.

When you hear a rumor—KILL IT and silence the rumor-monger.

—National Committee of  
Canadian Commercial Travellers



**WANTED!**  
**GLYCERINE FOR  
HIGH EXPLOSIVES**

Save all waste  
**Fats  
and  
Bones**  
**CANADA  
URGENTLY  
NEEDS THEM**



### HERE'S WHAT TO DO

- 1** You can take your fat dripping, scrap fat and bones to your meat dealer. He will pay you the established price for the dripping and the scrap fat. If you wish, you can turn this money over to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee or Registered Local War Charity, or—
- 2** You can donate your fat dripping, scrap fat and bones to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee if they collect them in your community, or—
- 3** You can continue to place out your Fats and Bones for collection by your Street Cleaning Department where such a system is in effect.

SF 436

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES  
NATIONAL SALVAGE DIVISION

*Buy  
War Savings Stamps*



# WARBLES COST CANADA \$14,000,000 YEARLY

Production vital to the war effort can be increased by controlling warbles (grubs of the heel fly). This is done by destroying the grubs while in the backs of the cattle. Warble powders applied as a wash are effective, or the grubs may be squeezed out by hand. The first application should be made during the latter part of February in British Columbia, and in the latter part of March in the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada. A second and third treatment should be given at 30-day intervals thereafter, to kill the grubs which are still developing in the backs of the cattle. Get your neighbours to cooperate. For further details consult your Agricultural Representative, or write to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

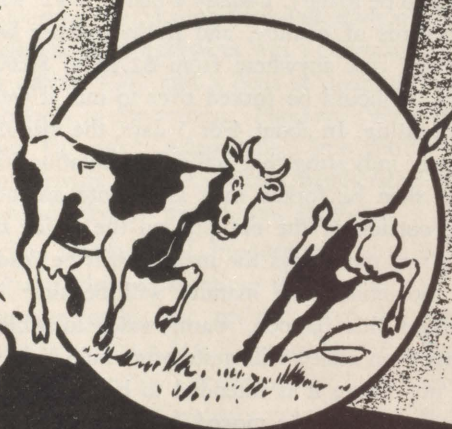
## AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.  
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

**MILK LOSS  
UP TO 25%**

**BEEF LOSS  
10%**

**LEATHER LOSS  
\$1,000,000**



# Fight the WARBLE FLY!

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(Continued from page 10)

from the detasselled rows. Single row plots of the male parent may alternate with 3 or 4 row plots of the female parent. The common practice in Ontario at present is to plant two rows of male to six rows of the female. This is a very convenient arrangement as it is adapted to the type of machinery used for planting, both parents being seeded at the same time. Under the present set-up all breeding lines and single cross hybrid seed is produced under strict supervision on Provincial and Dominion Experimental Farms.

A final word. Hybrid corn is not a solution to poor soil and cultural conditions. It is in fact, just the opposite. The seed is expensive and the crop must be given the best conditions in order to prove its worth, otherwise disappoint-

ment will result. To begin with the farmer must exercise good judgment in choosing a suitable hybrid, adapted to his conditions. In this he should seek the assistance of the proper authorities. Then a suitable field should be selected and properly prepared and fertilized. Hybrids have given their greatest increases over standard varieties under the most favourable growth conditions and it is therefore a wise precaution that these should be provided. Extremely important is the planting. One bushel of hybrid seed should plant four to five acres. A good objective in hill planting is to have three plants per hill and in row planting one plant per foot as the final average stand. Much thicker stands than this will reduce both the yield and quality of the grain or ensilage and place a serious handicap on the maximum development and productive capacity of any hybrid. This applies equally to hybrids used to produce grain or ensilage.



**HOTBEDS . . .** (*Continued from page 6*)

heat except what it can store up from the sun's rays during the day. For this reason cold frames are used mostly for the hardening of plants, or for protecting certain of the more tender crop plants from the late spring frosts.

**Manure-Heated Hotbeds**

Fermenting horse manure has for many years been the usual source of heat for the majority of hotbeds. Practically every gardener or vegetable grower has used it or is familiar with its use. It is material which is available on every farm and requires very little work to prepare it for use in the frame.

The manure should be fresh, and especially, free from burning or fire-fanging. It is hauled, piled for a week or so, and allowed to heat before the frames are prepared. This heating is accomplished by piling in a compact pile of convenient height and width (the length depending on the number of frames to be made). Usually a bed 6' x 12' will require 8 square yards of manure, and if the manure has to be bought it will cost anywhere from \$2.50 to \$6.00. After a few days, it should be forked over to mix it well and to stimulate heating. In about 4 or 5 days, the manure will begin to steam, indicating that active fermentation has started. It should then be forked over again into another pile, placing the outside of the old pile on the inside of the new. After a few more days the manure will be ready for the hotbed. Sometimes the manure will be slow in heating, and should this happen, warm water to which nitrate of soda has been added will quite often help.

If the pile is not where it is intended to have the hotbed, the manure should now be moved, spreading the pile about 15 to 18 inches deep (tramping it well), and projected about 2 feet beyond the edge of the frame when it is laid on top of the pile. The frame is then banked on the outside and to the top of the frame with hot manure for protection against the cold. The sash are then put on the frame.

The frame for the sash may be any size from the standard 3' x 6' single sash frame to any length. Only plants of similar requirements in temperature and humidity are usually grown in the same frame, i.e., cauliflower and cabbage together, and tomatoes and peppers together. Flowering annuals do better under cool, low humidity conditions, and could be included in the frames for cabbage and cauliflower.

The temperature will rise rapidly in the frame directly after it is made (sometimes as high as 130° F.). During this period four to six inches of prepared soil should be added to the bed. For seeding purposes, this soil should be made up of one-third compost, one-third good garden loam, and one-third sharp or river sand. For transplanting plants this prepared soil may be richer but still not rich enough to give a luxuriant soft growth to the plants, or to favour the growth of disease organisms. After the soil has been

put into the frame it should be carefully levelled and firmed for sowing.

After the temperature of the soil (taken with a soil thermometer) has reached its maximum and dropped again to 90° F., or under, the seed may be sown. Transplanting plants to a new bed should not take place until the temperature has dropped to at least 75° F. Under some conditions this may take over a week.

**Care of the Manure-Heated Hotbed**

Ventilation is important when operating a manure-heated hotbed. Fermenting horse manure gives off ammonia fumes which must be allowed to escape from the frame, as their presence is likely to injure the young seedlings. Except on very cold days and nights, a little air should be kept on at all times. This ventilation is also important in assisting to control the temperature and reduce the humidity. On warm sunny days the frames should be ventilated, which may be accomplished by lifting the sash on the side away from the wind. The brightness, warmth of the day, and winds will govern to a large extent the amount of ventilation the frames should receive.

Watering, also, is very important and should not be more frequent than necessary. Do not sprinkle frequently, but water thoroughly each time watering is necessary, and with a rising temperature (in the mornings and on sunny days), never late in the day unless the plants are actually wilting.

A hotbed made from 15 to 18 inches of good manure will cool off in from 4 to 5 weeks and may then be used as a cold frame for any kind of plants. Usually the plants are moved from the hotbed to the cold frame before this or to another fresh hotbed and the hotbed may then be used for muskmelons.

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**WILL BUNNY OUST THE STEER?**

"Any grown-up who wants to devote a little time to rabbits can start with does and in a year have between four hundred and five hundred pounds of meat", states Arthur Mosher, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Mr. Mosher and William Spencer started a rabbitry in Dartmouth four years ago with two trios (6 rabbits). Today their rabbitry houses about 300 rabbits. The requests for meat are far beyond their capacity. Rabbit meat is available the year round. The rub, just now, is to get enough rabbits of the right strain.

Rabbit meat as a widespread substitute for beef is envisioned by a number who since the development of this rabbitry have enjoyed the cartoned joints ready for the pot.

Any farmers interested in rabbits should keep in mind that one of the most important things is to get the right strain of rabbit. Wild rabbits fed on offal will not do the trick. Heed must be given to culling out the poor breeders and for commercial production there must be balanced feeding. Nothing is wasted at a well-kept rabbitry. The pelts and meat find ready markets. As regards care of the rabbits, sanitation is the main consideration.



# PRUNING THE TREE

by A. N. Nussey

At planting time and during subsequent years the purpose of pruning is chiefly to train or shape the tree so that the main branches will develop strong crotches and establish a framework capable of supporting large yields when the trees reach bearing age. Furthermore it is essential to train the tree so that orchard operations such as spraying, thinning and picking may be most easily done.

It is during the time when the tree is young that the shape of the tree and the eventual distribution of the branches is determined. Early training will make later pruning in the mature tree much easier.

This early shaping of the tree should be accomplished with the smallest amount of pruning. Experimental work has shown that the more severe the pruning of the tree before it reaches bearing age the more will fruiting be delayed, and the smaller the tree will be at any given age.

When the one-year old tree is received from the nursery it may be an unbranched whip four to six feet high. This whip should be headed back to three or four feet when planted. Heading back at this height will allow plenty of space for the development of a good selection of branches. If side branches have developed in the nursery some of them may be suitably placed for scaffold limbs; these may be headed back and left on the tree. The tree is allowed to grow during the first season with no further pruning until the next dormant season.

If the tree has made proper growth, six to twelve fairly strong side branches should have developed. If a good branch has developed about two feet above the ground it can be selected as the lower limb. Three or four additional limbs spaced eight to twelve inches apart along the trunk and extending in different directions from the trunk should be kept. A strong-growing upright branch in the centre is retained as the leader branch. It has been advised that the scaffold limbs and the leader should be headed back at this time in order to develop the secondary laterals during the following growing season.

The pruning adapted to the three and four-year-old trees is designed to maintain the proper relationship between the branches which make up the scaffold system. It has been advised that although the tree may be quite dense after removal of watersprouts and diseased wood, only those branches interfering with the development of the framework should be removed. Double leaders should not be allowed to develop.

When the tree is five years old the leader may be cut back to a well placed outward growing lateral, providing the main scaffold branches are satisfactorily established.

Pruning during subsequent years should be an annual light corrective type of pruning. In general the pruning of more mature trees should not involve the removal of large

limbs except in cases of extreme necessity. Pruning in mature trees will involve the removal of interfering branches, watersprout and diseased wood. It is generally agreed that moderate pruning will improve the size and color of the fruit, but at the expense of the total yield. Therefore it might be advisable to prune more lightly and supplement this by thinning the fruit thus maintaining leaf surface and a higher total yield.

In recent years the term "thin wood" pruning has been applied to a practice of light pruning. This type of pruning involves the removal of wood from the tree which is small in diameter for its age, and which develops small, poorly colored fruit. As a result of this pruning the proportion of culls in the final yield is reduced and the harvested crop is restricted to the wood of the tree from which a high proportion of the fruits will be of good color, size and quality.

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## COWANSVILLE CO-OP . . . (Continued from page 12)

During 1941 a programme of study of the principles and methods of co-operation was undertaken. This was carried on during 1942 and a door to door canvass was made for members in Sweetsburg, Dunham, West Brome, Brigham, East Farnham, Adamsville, Iron Hills, Knowlton and Cowansville. The recruited membership is about equally divided between French and English.

The assistance of Premier Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, who has farms in the area served, was secured. A generous grant was received from the provincial government as well as a \$10,000 guarantee of a loan. The property was purchased in December 1942. A second property, that of the Farndon Creamery nearby was also bought with its buildings, machinery and 11 acres of land. This is now being offered for sale.

Shares of the value of \$100 each were issued, payable in four years. The members are required to sign five-year contracts to supply milk and cream.

Mr. Guy Shufelt of East Farnham, who has been a leading spirit in the organization is president. Other officers are: Archibald Choiniere, Adamsville, Vice-President, Selwyn Mason of Iron Hill, Wilfred Noiseux of Brigham and Raymond Beerworth of Brome-Centre, directors.

Roland Garand, formerly manager of a dairy co-operative in Terrebonne Co., is butter-maker, manager and secretary. He speaks English and French fluently and has had wide experience. Paul Gingras, agronome of Bedford, is technical advisor.

The new co-op is affiliated to the Co-operative Federee.

There is a good local market in Cowansville and neighbouring towns for butter and it is expected that about 200,000 pounds will be made in the first year. When the dairy business is well-established extension of activities may be made to include handling of feed, seed, fertilizer, insecticides, livestock, etc.





# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec*

*Department of Agriculture*

## Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

"This is a red letter day in the history of the Ayrshire Breed in Canada," stated President Gustave Toupin at the closing banquet of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Montreal on February 27th. "We have just finished one of the best and most important meetings in our history and have reached decisions that will go far toward the improvement of the breed in which we are all interested."

This year's annual meeting marked the 73rd anniversary of the founding of the Association and the number of breeders and their friends who taxed the accommodation of the Salle Doré of the Mount Royal Hotel gave positive proof of the interest taken in the affairs of the Association by its members. Naturally enough, since the meeting was held in Montreal, Quebec and Ontario were the best represented, but delegates from coast to coast attended and brought reports of the activities of their provincial associations.

Field days had been held during the past season in the Maritime Provinces, but no great progress was to be reported. Quebec breeders were holding their own but there appears to be room for still more improvement. Enthusiasm is growing in Ontario and prospects for 1943 are very good. An increase in membership was recorded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but herds in general are smaller. With the West gradually turning to livestock production in a big way the local associations are concentrating their attention on publicity and advertising the merits of the Ayrshire. Alberta and British Columbia are boosting calf club work and holding as many field days as can be arranged.

### Changes in the Constitution

Having received the reports of local associations the meeting got down to new business, the chief item of which was the proposal to adopt herd classification, or type classification as it is known in Canada, for the Ayrshire breed. Type classification of cattle herds has been introduced in the United States and is used by other breeds in Canada, but up to now had not been adopted for Ayrshires. Briefly, the plan is as follows:

Breeders who wish to do so may have their herds classified by inspectors appointed by the executive of the Association. When a herd is to be classified, every living, registered female in the herd that has ever freshened must be presented for classification, with the exception that cows with records of 100,000 pounds or better may or may not

be included, at the option of the owner. Animals will be graded excellent, very good, good plus, good, fair or poor according to the rating given them by the inspector in accordance with the standard score card. The cost of classification will be 75 cents per head with a minimum of \$10.00 per herd unless actual expenses warrant a lower charge.

The broad purpose of the plan is to make still another step forward in improving Ayrshire type generally, by putting on record an official grading of every animal with respect to breed type, in the hope that off-types will gradually disappear from Canadian herds. Then, too, this information, when used in conjunction with production records, will give a clearer picture of the potential value of any animal to a prospective purchaser, with the final result that breeding stock will be of high quality with regard to performance and breed type.

The plan further provides that no male calves from any cow classified as "fair" may be eligible for registration, nor may any progeny of animals classified as "poor", be registered.

The proposal, which was moved by R. O. Biggs, and seconded by S. J. Chagnon, was debated at length but the arguments of those in favour outweighed in the minds of those present the reasons which were advanced why it should not be put into practice, and the measure, when put to the vote, received the two-thirds majority necessary for its adoption.

### Change in Registration Fees

Another item of business which was passed by the meeting concerned fees for registration. With effect from January 1, 1944, registration fees will be as follows:

|                                                                                                        | Non-Members |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Females                                                                                                | Members     | non-members |
| If filed within 3 months of age.....                                                                   | 1.00        | 2.00        |
| If filed when over 3 months of age — 25 cents additional for each month or part of a month thereafter. |             |             |
| Males                                                                                                  |             |             |
| If from R.O.P. dam, and filed within 6 months of age.....                                              | 2.00        | 4.00        |
| If from non-R.O.P. dam, and filed within 6 months of age.....                                          | 4.00        | 8.00        |
| If filed when over 6 months of age — 25 cents additional for each month or part of a month thereafter. |             |             |





This gives some idea of the large crowd at the banquet. Not all those present are included in the photograph.

In order to clear a heavy agenda the meeting agreed to entrust to the Board of Directors the appointing of judges and delegates to fair committees, and the voting of grants to fairs and other organizations.

#### Banquet well attended

The traditional banquet which closed the meeting was attended by an overflow crowd that forced the management of the hotel to set up extra tables at the last minute wherever room could be found. Premier Godbout took time off from his other duties to be present and brought an inspiring appeal for co-operation and understanding between the two racial groups in this province. He had been, he said, much impressed by the conduct of the meeting, where French and English speaking delegates deliberated harmoniously and where both languages were used with equal facility. "You are not French Canadians and English Canadians speaking your own languages," he said, "but rather Canadians speaking Canadian." He congratulated the breeders on the interest they were showing in improve-

ment of the breed of their choice and urged them to continue the good work. "If we know how to go about it we can raise all the stock we need right here in Canada and will not have to depend on imports," he said. "Instead of going abroad for our animals, we shall have others coming to buy from us. We must be prepared with quality animals." He also urged that more use be made of the facilities of the experimental farms which, he thought, were not being used as fully as they might be.

Dr. E. S. Archibald brought greetings from Ottawa on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner and Dr. Barton, who were unable to attend. He thought that the Association had, in adopting type classification, taken a big step toward further improvement of the Ayrshire breed.

Directors for Quebec for the coming year will be Messrs. G. Toupin, W. E. Rodgers, P. D. McArthur, J. P. Beauchemin, D. A. Ness and J. R. Pelletier. Vice-president for 1942, Mr. Brodie Ness, automatically becomes President for 1943.

### IRON IS PIG FOOD

Iron is a necessity for little pigs. It is a food, not a medicine. Iron is not contained in milk, and it must be supplied to young pigs in two ways: (1) by placing earth or sods, preferably in a separate enclosure where the pigs can get at it without disturbing the sow, and (2) by placing on each pig's tongue once a week the amount of reduced iron or iron sulphate (copperas) which can be held easily on a ten cent piece. The coin should not be heaped because that amount is too much. The first feed of sods should be given a day or two after birth. New sods should be given daily, and the chemical iron once a week until the pigs are eating solid food freely. Do not delay feeding iron until its lack causes pale, shivery, anaemic pigs.

### YOUNG FARMERS CLUBS

A report prepared by J. E. Lemire, Chief Extension Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture, states that 137 Young Farmers' Clubs, with 3,205 members, were organized in Quebec in 1942 by the Junior Farmer Division of the Extension Service. Projects undertaken included field crops, horticulture, live stock, apiculture and farm drainage. Fifty scholarships, tenable at Schools of Agriculture, were awarded to high scoring members. In the Junior Agricultural Merit Competition the winners were: Conrad Prince, St. Wenceslas, Nicolet County; Alfred Grondin, Lac Megantic, Frontenac Co.; Roger Thiboutot, Ste. Helene, Kamouraska Co.; Miss Madeleine Morin, Ste. Elizabeth, Arthabaska Co.; Henri Talbot, St. Paul du Buton, Montmagny Co.; Paul E. Vallieres, St. Etienne, Levis Co.



## QUEBEC LIVESTOCK BREEDERS MEET

The Quebec Livestock Breeders' Association held its 48th annual meeting in the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec on February 16, 17 and 18, and about 400 delegates braved the cold to attend. As usual, all the individual breed associations held their annual meetings on the 16th and 17th and everyone came together for the general meeting on the 18th.

It was evident that everyone present realized fully the important part they are playing in furthering the war effort, and all the meetings were characterized by a seriousness befitting the difficult times through which we are passing. As was to be expected, ways and means of getting increased production outweighed all other topics, and even the election of officers for the coming year was accomplished by the simple expedient of re-electing everybody for another term. The only new officer is the President: according to the constitution of the Association, a new president must be elected each year. Mr. A. E. Dyson of Richmond will replace Mr. J. R. Pelletier who held office during 1942.

In all the meetings the question of labour was freely discussed. In this connection Premier Godbout announced the results of negotiations between himself and the Federal authorities which had been going on for some time, and which had been undertaken at the suggestion of several agricultural associations. He stated that the Federal government had decided to take every possible means to obtain men for farm work; by seeing that men now employed in farming stayed there, whether they were farmers' sons or hired men, and even by transferring men from industry or from the military camps to the farms, if it could be shown that they would be more valuable doing farm work than they were in their present occupations.

The Premier, speaking of agriculture's part in the war effort, said, "You have a duty to perform to civilization. Your country asks you for greater production at considerable sacrifice to yourselves. Knowing the Quebec farmer, I had no hesitation in promising at Ottawa that this province would raise everything asked of it. The effort must be made if the devastated nations of Europe, who are fighting with us against the common enemy, are to be saved.

"You breeders are to be congratulated on taking the lead in increased production. The farmers of Quebec have made greater progress in the last few years than any other class of people in the world. During this war you have not lost your heads: you have taken advantage of satisfactory markets and you have made a little money, which you have put aside to tide you over in the difficult times which are bound to come after the war is won. Whatever government is in power at that time, it will have to continue to impose high taxes to pay for the necessary work of reconstruction.

"There is one problem which has not yet been satisfactorily solved in spite of all the representations we have

made about it. This is the shortage of feed grain in the East in spite of abundance in the West. It is said that the reason is a shortage of railway cars. If this is the case let us hope that some measure of priority will be accorded to transportation of grain eastward so that our farmers will have something to feed the extra animals they are being asked to raise. There is also a scarcity of starter feeds for the chicks which are being hatched. It is to be hoped that improvement in weather conditions will have some effect on the movement of this much needed feed, if the transportation problem is really the only reason why the grain is not moving."

At the banquet on the last evening Dr. Adrien Morin once again outlined the programme for production in 1943 and gave a few suggestions as to how the programme could be accomplished. He stressed the position the delegates held in their communities, pointing out that they were in a position to set an example and give advice to their neighbours, and to pass on their knowledge to those who would be carrying on their farms when they retired.

The guest speaker of the evening was M. Prezinski, Polish consul-general. His hearers listened attentively as he described agricultural conditions in Poland before the war and told of the taking over of his country by the enemy.

### A New Handbook on Farm Machinery

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has published a Farm Handbook which, as the legend on the cover says, is full of "money-saving tips in the care and repair of farm machinery." It has sixty-six pages, well printed and with many good illustrations and covers all types of farm equipment — plows and plowing problems, care of harrows, seed drills and cultivators. It demonstrates how to adjust the mower and gives a chart showing how to cure various troubles encountered in cutting hay. Binders and combines get a lot of attention and thirteen pages are filled with information about tractors; how to operate them and how to keep them in proper condition. Designs of machinery sheds and farm workshops are included and, important in these days. A number of pages are given over to information on how to get the utmost life from rubber tires.

The book is free and may be obtained from any Goodyear dealer or by writing to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, New Toronto, Ont.

### New Director of Publicity Appointed

Mr. George Maheux, formerly Head of the Plant Protection Service, has been named Director of the Division of Information and Research. He will be in charge of all publicity work for the Department and will also direct all research work carried out by the various branches of the Department. He assumed his new duties during the month of February.



## Use last year's seed if you have any but test it first

When seed is scarce, and costly, small quantities of vegetable seed left over from a previous year will likely be used along with fresh seed. There is no reason why this should not be done, for with a few exceptions, notably parsnips, onions and some herbs, vegetable seeds remain good for several years. It is not suggested that market gardeners should buy more seed than is required, but if any is left over at the end of the planting season it should be carefully labelled and stored away for use the following year.

It is important, however, when using old seed, to make sure that it will grow satisfactorily, and this can be done at the cost of a little time and effort, by making a germination test before the seed is sown. The equipment required is simple. One can use a plate with blotting paper or cloth on which a certain number of seeds — fifty or a hundred, say — are placed. The blotting paper is moistened and kept moist during the test. To prevent too rapid evaporation, the dish should be kept covered, and kept at a temperature of from 60 to 75 degrees — room temperature. After three or four days the number of seeds which have sprouted is counted, and from this it is easy to figure out the percentage of germination of the sample.

Another way is to sow seed directly in pots, counting the seeds sown and later counting the number of sprouts that appear. The percentage germination is calculated by counting the total number of normal, healthy sprouts, multiplying this by 100 and dividing by the number of seeds sown.



Seeds being tested for germinating power. Seeds germinated on blotting paper are kept in a covered dish to prevent drying out. Sowing in soil in a pot or tin can is also effective.

There will be no fresh strawberries eaten in the United States this summer, except by the fortunate few who have a patch in the garden. The whole strawberry crop has been bought by the Food Administration to be made into jam or processed with  $\text{SO}_2$ , and it is quite likely that the bulk of this will go to the armed forces.

## Butter and Cheese Production in Quebec

In January 1943 (1942 figures given in brackets) butter production amounted to 1,640,967 (769,954) pounds, an increase of 113.1 percent.

Cheese production amounted to 257,361 (1,271,237) pounds, a decrease of 79.8 percent as compared with the same month in 1942.

During 1942 the total production of butter was 72,979,679 pounds (76,266,197) a decrease of 4.3 percent.

The cumulative cheese production has reached 63,015,510 (38,343,608) pounds and is 64.3 percent ahead of 1941.

## French-Language Farm Forums

Starting in September, a Farm Radio Forum for the French-speaking population of Quebec will make its appearance. It will be modelled on the present series with which our readers are familiar, and details will be announced as soon as the organization, which is now being set up, is completed. It is expected that every member of every agricultural society not now a member of a listening group will take part in the new series.

## Let's Finish the Corn Borer

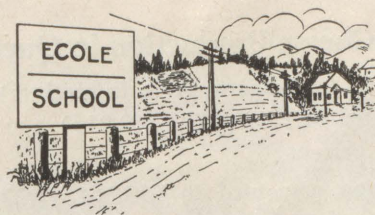
The Plant Protection Service is making its annual appeal to the mayors and councillors of the municipalities in this province to support the campaign against the corn borer. Last year the co-operation of these municipal officers in appointing inspectors who were charged with seeing that the laws requiring destruction of remnants of the corn crop were obeyed, was instrumental in achieving highly gratifying results. Last year, 1968 weed inspectors and 1400 corn borer inspectors were appointed and did excellent work. From an infestation of 60% in 1940 corn borer damage was reduced to 20% in 1941 and 6% in 1942. It is hoped that this destructive pest will be given the *coup de grace* in 1943.

These inspectors should be appointed for 1943 at the March meetings of the municipal councils and their names, whether last year's inspectors are re-appointed or whether now appointments are made, should be sent as soon as possible to the Plant Protection Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

## Nicotine Sulphate

Assurance is given by the Department of Agriculture that there will be enough nicotine sulphate for 1943 farm requirements. Nicotine sulphate was scarce in 1942 because supplies normally imported from Europe had been used up and United States supplies were inadequate to meet the Canadian demand.





## LIVING AND LEARNING



### Books Can Be Bullets

"If the Nazis fear books enough to burn them" said Walter Horrop in London, "we recognize their power for freedom sufficiently to cherish them."

Let us make a correction. The Nazi do not burn books — they just burn certain unpopular books, and occasionally the author gets scorched into the bargain. Most of us think it horrid of the Nazis to burn books that propagate the democratic idea. But the only way to get back at them is to bury our noses in books about democracy ourselves.

Books should be as easy to get as water. They should be paid for out of taxes like highways. Indeed, Vermont has provided itself with 4 book trucks that call at all the schools and libraries, and at many homes and country stores where books are stationed. The cost per year does not exceed the price of one mile of pavement!

In Quebec we have the Macdonald College Travelling Libraries. These are getting to be more popular and better known every year. More people are beginning to see that these neat boxes of books can be used to make democracy strong. Indeed, if used properly they can be as good as a box of bullets aimed at Hitler's heart.

#### Read — through Travelling Libraries

Farm Forums in Quebec, realizing that Farm Forum Facts is not enough, that there must be more reading, are beginning to ask for Travelling Libraries. Already three Forums have libraries: Boyd Settlement in Hunting Co.; Fordyce Corner in Mississquoi Co.; and East Farnham in Brome Co. Boyd Settlement group has the full complement of 40 books. The latter 2 groups have 20 books each which they will exchange at the end of two months.

To get a Travelling Library—

**Write** Miss Adele Languedoc, Librarian, Travelling Libraries, Macdonald College, Quebec.

**Cost** Four dollars plus transportation for 40 books for four months.

As far as the supply of books will permit, Miss Languedoc will provide Farm Forums, Community Schools, study groups and Film Circuit Committees with books related to topics that are under study in the community.

#### Read pamphlets

The Adult Education office receives every month, new pamphlets on many topics. Here are some that have come in recently:

1. *Home Play in Wartime*: stay at home recreation on a war bond budget. Fun for the whole family, National

Recreation Association, 20 pages, 10 cents.

2. *America's Battlefronts*: where our fighting forces are, by Frederick Gruin, a Headline Book. It is about U.S. troops but since some of ours are there, too, it is interesting. 96 pages, 25 cents.

3. *The Post-War Woman* by Hilda M. Ridley Ryerson Press. A neglected aspect of reconstruction. The author thinks women can contribute to change in the design of life only if they are determined to act as women and not as imitators of men. 39 pages, 40 cents.

4. *Films for Farmers* from National Film Board. What films on farming are available. Where to get them. How to use them. 8 pages, free.

5. *History in the Making* from Canadian Cooperative Implements, Limited. What western farmers are doing about expensive implements. 8 pages, free.

6. *Health on the March*, from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. A pamphlet on National Health Insurance Planning for Canada, including the submission of the C.F.A. to the Dominion government. 31 pages, 5 cents.

7. *Buck Rakes* from the Ontario Department of Agriculture. How to make a buck rake. 6 pages, free.

Order these pamphlets from the Rural Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, Quebec.

### Radio Batteries

The future of the National Farm Radio Forum depends to a very large extent on the disposition of priority officials to allocate sufficient zinc for storage batteries, and the materials for radio tubes.

It would also appear that some stores have a better supply of these materials than others owing to the tendency of manufacturers to issue supplies only to distributors with good credit ratings. This may partially explain the bareness of the shelves of some distributors.

Radios may be an extra and a luxury to people who live in more populated areas particularly those who can afford daily papers. To the farmers who can possibly afford it the radio is an essential. It keeps him in touch with news, markets, government orders. It enables him to continue his study and discussion of farm problems through Farm Forums. If you find it difficult to secure radio supplies write the Quebec Secretary of Farm Forums, Macdonald College, Quebec.



# Let's Not Talk About the Weather

(A comment on the prohibition of the mention of weather on the radio)

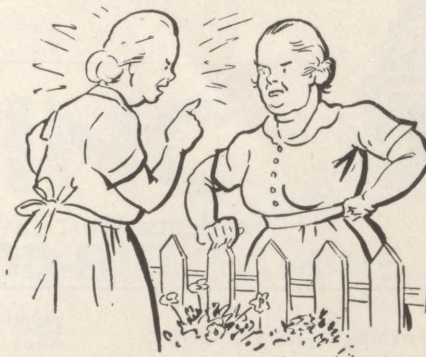
Sad, isn't it, that it should require a war to bring to discredit that wasteful habit of talking about the weather. True, the ruling applies principally to radio announcers (a rule that unfortunately did not extend to soap). Let us hope that if the war goes on much longer the Defense of Canada regulations will be amended to convict all who have nothing better to talk about than the weather.

What a medley of clacking tongues would be silenced! What painful stillnesses at tea parties! Or course, tea parties might also become illegal, and if the ruling against talk about the weather were extended to other such matters as neighbours wife's hat, neighbors children, and the amount of butter neighbor has hoarded, we might then be in a fair way to getting about the business of winning the war in a hurry.

The reason people have always talked about the weather is simple. No one can escape the weather, not in Canada at least! And its constant pressure on hands, face and skin enables the most unreflecting to talk about it fluently.

Strike the weather from the conversation and only the thinkers could talk with safety. Make conversation *about something* obligatory and those "who only are reputed wise for saying nothing" will be exposed for knowing nothing.

Then neighbors on the church steps, or farmers on the road would pause to discuss the merits of P.C. 1767 or Mr. Bracken's intentions, or the efficacy of price control in stemming inflation, or should we hate German babies rather than members of the Nazi party.



Then folks would shun Fibber McGee for Information Please, and forum discussions would become more popular than Bingo Parties. Then, week-ends would be spent with books, and libraries and book depots would be as thick as filling stations. That would be the day of Adult Education.

Ruskin said "The greatest thing our human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion all in one." Will democracy come into full flower the world o'er until the ability to see clearly and speak plainly, to think and to talk about ideas and social problems is developed as keenly in our people as the ability to make money, to get on in the world, and to talk about the weather.

## Farm Forum Sayings

### Sherbrooke County, Glenday Forum:

"Spring Road, Eaton and Glenday Road groups all were present at the National Film Board pictures at Ascot School and W. G. MacDougall and Wallace Robinson were present and gave an outline of the ways to produce more food and improvements we might make. It was a most interesting evening."

—Mrs. Donald McElrea, Secretary.

### Pontiac County, Clarendon No. 4 Forum:

"Mr. Lyle Hodgins made a suggestion that we all thought was quite good, here it is. Why not have Fire Insurance joined up with Cooperative Banks—a farmer pays his premiums for years and never has a fire, and that money is gone. Better to pay into a cooperative and have that money to cover a farmer for other losses or just to pay for a certain number of years and then have a certain number of years with no payment necessary, if there were no fires.

### Shefford Co., South Roxton Forum:

"Just at the present the maple products are worrying us. Is there a price ceiling on maple products from the producer

direct to consumer?

"Last year one of our members wrote the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. They replied they would let him know. As yet he has received no reply.

"This year our help is costing over twice as much as last year and over three times as much as 1940. We are not sure we can get any at that. The dealers have promised an increase of 4 cents per pound."

—Mrs. O. A. Blampin, Secretary.

### Sherbrooke Co., Spring Road Forum:

"This is the plan of meeting we like best. Eight or ten can gather round a large dining room table. Most of the Forum Facts are brought. There is a good light for all; it is convenient for the Secretary. There seems to be no difficulty in keeping to the discussion and everyone taking part. The discussion lasts an hour or an hour and a half. Then, the hostess brings the coffee and lunch and places it on the table and is able to sit down with the others."

—Mrs. N. L. Cameron, Secretary.





## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### "Students Must Live"

#### A 10¢ HAMBURGER CONTAINS

more bread than a French student has in a day  
more meat than a French student has in a week  
more butter than a French student has in a year

Although students in Canadian Universities are carrying on their studies during wartime with relatively little dislocation, conditions in countries which have felt the direct impact of war and invasion are tragically different. There, university buildings have been destroyed, many students have been killed, and hundreds of others who have not been able, as they did in China, to pack up their books and, with their professors, travel to a safe part of the country, are in prisons and internment camps.

These people must have help to maintain their morale and their faith. They must have medical supplies, food, clothes, books. They need to know that fellow students in free countries are mindful of their situation.

The International Student Service is doing just that. This is a worldwide organization, non-political, non-sectarian, non-racial, which operates under the Geneva Convention of 1929 and the Canadian War Charities Act. On Canadian university campuses during the past month a drive for funds has been in progress, and Macdonald College students obligated themselves to raise at least \$600. Their efforts have been remarkably successful. Parties, entertainments and various other activities have been sources of fun and frolic for those taking part, and at the close of the campaign it was announced that a total of \$613.00 had been raised.

Homer Dean Mitchell, a B.S.A. graduate of 1915, died recently at Ottawa after a week's illness.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Drummondville and took his early education there and at the High School at Pawtucket, R.I. After graduating from Macdonald College, he enlisted and went overseas where he served with the rank of Lieutenant until 1918, being awarded the Military Cross for gallantry.

Since 1939 he had been on the staff of the Field Husbandry Division at the Central Experimental Farm.

### Prof. Heimpel is Named Consultant to Machinery Rationing Board

Professor L. G. Heimpel, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, has been appointed consultant to the Farm Machinery Rationing Board for the Montreal district, the chairman of which is Mr. E. B. Hyndman. Acting with Prof. Heimpel is Mr. H. C. Bois of the Co-operative Federee.

As most of our readers doubtless know, the supply of new farm machinery which is available this year is far less than usual, and no one may buy a new piece of machinery for his farm without obtaining a permit from the local Rationing Board. In applying for a permit the prospective purchaser must give all sorts of details about his farm — the size and type, how many machines he already has, etc., and must state just why he thinks he should be entitled to buy a new piece of equipment. This information is checked over by the members of the Board and a permit is either issued or refused, according to the evident need.

When a farmer who has been refused a permit feels that some mistake has been made, or that his case did not receive the attention he thinks it should have, he may appeal for a reconsideration. When this happens the Board calls on its consultants to look over the correspondence, get additional information if necessary, and render a final decision based on their specialized knowledge of farming and farm machinery. Even if the appeal is also refused the farmer at least has the satisfaction of knowing that his case has been carefully and impartially studied by experts.

A clipping which we received recently from a Bermuda newspaper carried some information about a former student, Allan P. Kuhn, who was a member of the Diploma Course from 1938 to 1940. Kuhn left the course during the winter of 1940 and enlisted in the Canadian Grenadier Guards, where his husky physique got him a post as a physical instructor. When his outfit was sent overseas Kuhn was posted to a Commando unit as a private, giving up his corporal's stripes which he had earned in the Guards. We have no further word of him but presume he is giving a good account of himself.

Oddly enough Kuhn's father served during the last war with the Canadian Grenadier Guards, being attached to the 38th Royal Ottawas. His younger brother is a corporal with the Bermuda Reservists at the present time.





# WARNING

## CANADA FACES A WOOD-FUEL FAMINE NEXT WINTER

**A**RE YOU one of the Canadian householders who burned fences, doors, and even flooring to keep warm in this winter's sub-zero weather?

Or perhaps you are one of the lucky ones who just managed to scrape through?

In either case, you will want to be prepared for next winter when greater hardships loom unless you take immediate action.

The shortage already has affected many communities . . . total stocks of dry wood are nearly exhausted . . . in some places the small supply of green wood cut for next winter is being used *now* to meet the present emergency.

Throughout most of Canada, fuel-wood is obtained not far from where it is consumed. Its production and distribution are the business of local citizens.

The Dominion Government recognizes that the wood-fuel shortage is so serious that even with the full co-operation of everyone in affected communities an adequate supply is not assured. Accordingly, it has been decided to stimulate the output of wood-fuel by assisting those normally engaged in its production and distribution. To this end, the following measures will be adopted:

- 1** A subsidy of \$1.00 per cord will be paid to dealers on all commercial fuel-wood contracted for and cut on or before June 30, 1943, and held to dealers' account on that date.
- 2** The Coal Controller has been authorized to arrange in his discretion for the payment of such portion of the transportation costs as he considers proper in respect of fuel-wood, particularly in cases where dealers, to procure supplies, find it necessary to contract for fuel-wood at locations outside the area from which they normally derive their supplies. In order to obtain any such reimbursement, dealers must obtain a permit from the Coal Controller before contracting for such supplies.
- 3** The Coal Controller will repurchase from dealers at dealer's cost all commercial grades of fuel-wood on which a subsidy of \$1 per cord has been paid and which are still in dealers' hands as at May 31, 1944.
- 4** Assistance will be given in providing priorities for necessary equipment.
- 5** Farmers now on the farm, and who leave the farm temporarily in response to this appeal to engage in fuel-wood cutting, will be deemed by National Selective Service to be carrying out their regular occupation as farmers and will be given all the rights of deferment of military service which such an occupation now carries. Such temporary absence should not, however, interfere with agricultural production.

Municipal councils, farmers, fuel dealers, individual citizens, service clubs, and all other groups in communities where wood-fuel is burned, are urged to begin at once a rapid survey of their local situation, and to take immediate action to relieve the shortage.

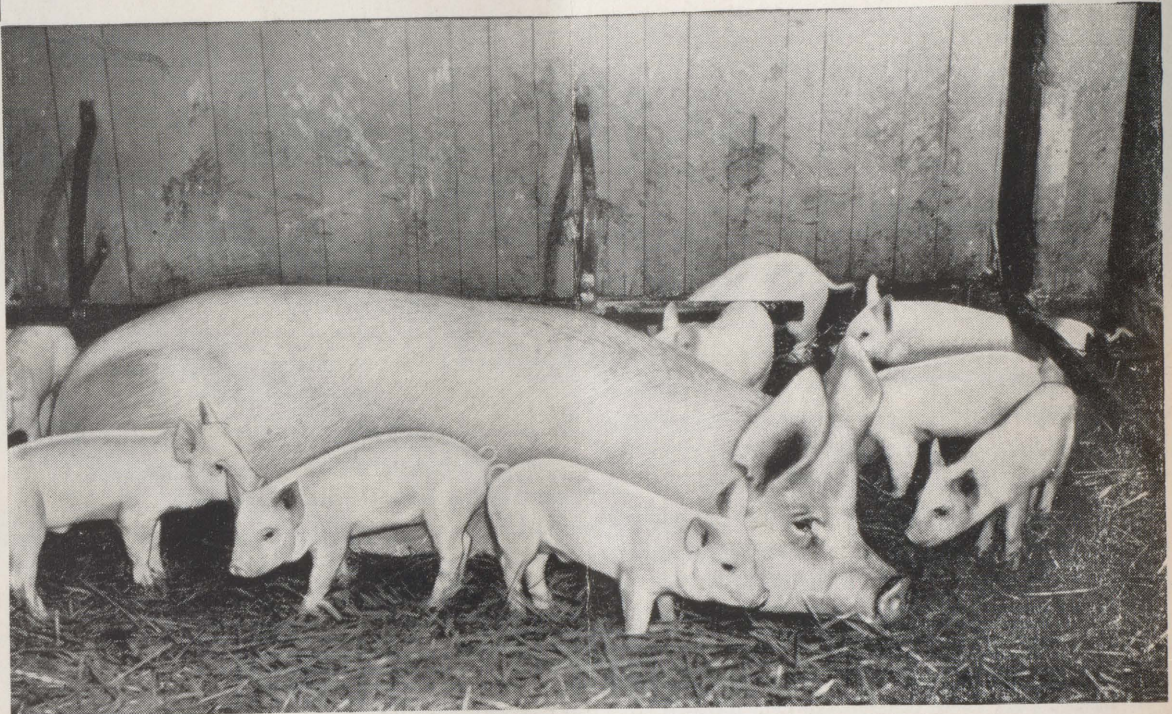
### THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister

W.F. 1



# RAISE *MORE* PIGS



## *by* STOPPING LOSSES

Add many pigs to this year's supply by doing two things.  
Protect young pigs from

### ① ANAEMIA

**Anaemia** can be prevented by feeding iron.

Without iron many of the best pigs are lost and others are weakened and thus more subject to attack by disease and parasites.

**IRON** can be fed by placing on the tongue of each pig the amount of reduced iron or iron sulphate (copperas) which can be easily held (not heaped) on a dime.

**IRON** feeding should be started a day or two after birth.

**IRON** should be fed once a week for 3 or 4 weeks.

**Crushing** can be prevented by building a guard rail in the farrowing pen. The guard rail may be made of poles, scantling (2" x 4") or pipe. It should be placed eight inches from the floor, and eight inches from the sides of the pen and must be strongly braced.

### ② CRUSHING

## A PIG SAVED IS A PIG GAINED

*For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.*

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**AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD**  
**Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa**  
*Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister*